

ADDITIONAL HEALTH CARE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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HEALTH CARE REFORM - WORKING TOGETHER

QUESTION:

You and the President say that you want to work with us; however, you said the same thing last year and paid no attention to our suggestions. What is different now? What do you mean when you say you want to work with us?

ANSWER:

- ▶ I believe we all learned a number of difficult lessons in the last Congress. Our desire to work in a bipartisan manner was -- and is -- sincere. We ran into a problem because while many members from both parties agreed that our health care system was in need of repair, there was much less agreement as to how to go about fixing it, and it was difficult to find a middle ground.
- ▶ However, the bottom line is our health care system still needs to be reformed. We all share an obligation to the American people to find a solution, and this Administration is committed to working with the Democrats and the Republicans in Congress to do that. We both need to work together.

HEALTH CARE REFORM - GOVERNMENT

QUESTION:

It's clear that the private sector is aggressively pursuing health care reform on its own. Everyone gets that but the Administration. Do you really think we need government intervention to make the health system work better?

ANSWER:

- ▶ We are very pleased to see the things that the private sector is doing to reform the health care system. We applaud their efforts. But, every health care reform bill introduced during the last session of Congress included a role for the government to play.
- ▶ Government intervention in health care means protecting consumers from being redlined by an insurance company, from having claims denied, ensuring that everyone receives the benefits they are entitled to, and regulating the quality of our health care providers. I could go on, but these are all vital to a reformed health care system.

[Alternative formulation - Rep. Stark]

QUESTION:

While the private sector is pursuing health care reform it is moving forward slowly. Don't you think that we need government intervention to move this along and make the health system work better?

ANSWER:

- ▶ Clearly, there is a role for government and without some government involvement there is no way to ensure that the system is fair to all Americans.
- ▶ Government intervention in health care means protecting consumers from being redlined by an insurance company, from having claims denied, ensuring that everyone receives the benefits they are entitled to, and regulating the quality of our health care providers. I could go on, but these are all vital to a reformed health care system.

HEALTH CARE REFORM - DASCHLE BILL

QUESTION:

Last week Senator Daschle introduced the first of many health care reform bills to come. What do you think of his bill?

ANSWER:

- ▶ Senator Daschle's proposal is consistent with the vision laid out by the President in his December 27 letter to the Congressional leadership. Both the President and Senator Daschle want to work in a bipartisan fashion on health care reform. The nation's health care problems have not gone away and it is imperative that we move forward.

- ▶ I have not had the opportunity to review the bill in detail but I know it contains some key provisions that are very important namely - insurance market reforms, consumer protections, and administrative simplification.

HEALTH CARE REFORM - LESSONS LEARNED

QUESTION:

What lessons did you learn from last year's debacle? When are you going to fire Ira Magaziner? What is Hillary's new role?

ANSWER:

- ▶ The major lesson we all learned from our efforts last year on health care reform is one which we and the American people have known for many years -- there are still many Americans who are worried about the security of their health care coverage.
- ▶ The Administration, like many of you in Congress, attempted to put forward a solution to this problem -- none of us were successful, but we shouldn't let that deter us from continuing to try to solve these problems.
- ▶ This Administration remains firmly committed to providing insurance coverage for every American and containing health care costs for families, businesses and Federal, State and local governments. In the upcoming session of Congress, we can and should work together to take the first steps toward achieving these goals.
- ▶ The First Lady also remains committed to the same goals which we all set out to achieve last year -- providing health care coverage for every American.

ADVOCATING HEALTH INSURANCE REFORM

QUESTION:

In your testimony, you expressed support for legislation to "address unfairness in the insurance market, make coverage more affordable for working families and children, assure quality and efficiency in the Medicare and Medicaid programs and reduce the long-term Federal deficit." **What exactly are you advocating?**

ANSWER:

- ▶ As I'm sure you've heard at your town meetings, Americans know that they can't be sure that their health insurance will be there when they need it. We must work together to bring an end to discrimination based on pre-existing conditions or life-time limits, and to guarantee that insurance is available and renewable without regard to a person's health status. Action here would be a first step along the way toward guaranteeing all Americans health insurance coverage and affordable health care.

[Note: the insurance issues are strongest, so emphasize them. If pressed on the other issues:

- ▶ Insurance reforms alone cannot assure the affordability of health insurance. Additional help in the form of subsidies--to cover kids for example--is something we must explore.
- ▶ As Chairman Archer has noted, action directed only to Medicare or Medicaid, in the absence of broader reform, shifts costs more than it controls them. We continue to advocate Medicare and Medicaid improvements as part of broader reform strategies that will strengthen--not undermine--these programs' protections.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

- ▶ In a CBO hearing last year, Chairman Archer said:

"It has been very hard to reduce Medicare spending when the rest of the system is unconstrained. You run into problems of quality differentials and access differentials because doctors and providers have other alternatives. "

MANAGED CARE

QUESTION:

What additional authority do you need to promote managed care in Medicare?

ANSWER:

Many steps that could be taken to strengthen managed care options under Medicare require legislative change.

- o We need to address historic problems with our payment methodology for plans with risk contracts. Currently, due to favorable selection and inadequate health status adjustors, Medicare is paying 5.7 percent more for managed care enrollees than the same beneficiaries would cost in fee-for-service. We have research underway on new health status adjustors but we need legislation to demonstrate payment based on competitive bidding.
- o We believe that Medicare SELECT is a promising new option for beneficiaries. We want to learn from our demonstration experience to strengthen the program as it is expanded and made permanent.
- o Current choices between managed care options and Medigap are confusing for beneficiaries, we would like to move to an annual coordinated open enrollment process to make these choices more understandable. In addition, we believe that we should look to leveling the playing field on which managed care competes with Medigap to eliminate the current bias against managed care.
- o Finally, we believe that the basic Medicare program should be updated by developing Centers of Excellence for high cost/high volume surgical procedures and developing payment rates for items such as oxygen, labs and imaging based on competitive bidding.

We look forward to working with you on these issues in the new Congress.

STATE FLEXIBILITY OR END MEDICARE

QUESTION:

What about State flexibility on Medicare? Some States feel they can't reform their health care systems without the buying power of Medicare.

ANSWER:

- ▶ Medicare currently serves over 36 million beneficiaries; the program is overwhelmingly popular. We need, of course, to insure that the health care needs of Medicare beneficiaries are well served by any reform.
- ▶ We are happy to assist States in overcoming obstacles in pursuing universal coverage.

MEDICAID WAIVERS - NEW APPLICATIONS

QUESTION:

Aren't you giving Medicaid waivers willy-nilly, without regard to effects on people or on the federal budget?

ANSWER:

- ▶ HCFA is working very closely with all states throughout the waiver process. There are very specific criteria that must be met before a waiver is approved. Each state must assure that all Medicaid recipients have access to quality health care. In order to protect against unanticipated spending for the life of the waiver, the Administration insists on provisions designed to assure budget neutrality requiring states to meet specific budget guidelines each year of the waiver. It is through careful evaluation, cooperation with the states and careful spending that positive results can be attained.

MEDICAID WAIVERS - CONTINUING PROGRAMS

QUESTION:

How are you helping States manage the Medicaid program more effectively? Can't you do a better job of granting waivers to States?

Answer:

- ▶ The Department is committed to a strong and positive relationship with the states.
- ▶ The approval process for all waivers has been streamlined -- in many cases resulting in faster turn around of waiver requests.
- ▶ Since January 1993:
 - HCFA has approved 80 State applications to establish mandatory managed care programs; an additional 18 waiver requests are currently under review.
 - HCFA has approved six statewide health reform demonstration programs under section 1115 authority. The states are Oregon, Tennessee, Hawaii, Rhode Island, Kentucky and Florida. We have also approved a project framework for South Carolina but final approval is dependent on meeting additional criteria to insure access to services.
 - HCFA is also reviewing additional waiver applications from seven states: Ohio, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, Delaware, Minnesota and Illinois.

PRODUCT LIABILITY REFORM

QUESTION:

In the Contract, the Republicans have proposed product liability reform and efforts to decrease the costs of civil litigation. What does the Clinton Administration propose to do in these areas?

ANSWER:

- ▶ The President proposed malpractice reforms last year in his health care plan and continues to support efforts to improve fairness and lower the litigation costs of medical malpractice cases.
- ▶ While we do not have a specific proposal related to product liability reform, we would welcome the opportunity to work with you to develop legislation.

**DONATIONS AND TAXES/DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE
(LOUISIANA)**

QUESTION:

Recently the Health Care Financing Administration sent letters to States on the use of Provider Donations and Taxes and Disproportionate Share Hospital payments to finance their Medicaid programs. Why was this done and at this time?

ANSWER:

- ▶ As part of implementing, "The Medicaid Voluntary Contribution and Provider Specific Tax Amendment of 1991", the Health Care Financing Administration must notify those states that may be out of compliance with the statute. The 1991 law required HCFA to take this action and left little room for discretion in determining compliance.
- ▶ Recently, HCFA notified those States and is now working with them to clarify whether or not they are out of compliance and to assist them in making whatever changes may be necessary.
- ▶ The issue of timing needs to be put in the context of the time which was taken to consult with the States on the regulations. The Administration consulted with States, regarding these rules in an effort to more closely reflect the spirit of the statute.
- ▶ Agreements were reached and the current regulations were published in August, 1993. Under these regulations, the first reports on provider tax amounts were due from the States at the end of January, 1994.

(Congressman McCreary, Louisiana, may ask this question. As you know, the State of Louisiana is continuously seeking relief from these problems. Louisiana received disallowance letters in both July and December. When you met with the Louisiana delegation recently, you warned them of these issues and indicated that the statute gave us little leeway.)

BACKGROUND:

See attached fact sheet



POLITICAL PROFILE

Congressman Bill Archer will play a leading role on the pivotal issues of taxes and health care as he becomes the new Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. As Chairman, he has already publicly called for tax breaks for investors, married couples and the oil and gas industry.

In 1988, Congressman Archer captured the top GOP slot on the Ways and Means Committee. According to the Almanac of American Politics, he surprised people with his flexibility and potential for effective leadership in what is considered to be one of "the trickiest Republican posts on the Hill."

A native of Houston, Congressman Archer occupies the House seat of former President George Bush. A well-known opponent of taxes, Congressman Archer entered politics as a Democrat but switched parties when he was in the state legislature.

During his 22 years in the House, Congressman Archer has actively supported the oil industry and has favored reductions in the capital gains tax. He has advocated long-term review and overhaul of the tax system to create greater incentives for savings and investment.

Social Security is another area in which Congressman Archer has acknowledged expertise. It was his idea to separate Social Security trust funds from budget calculations, and he has long supported making the Social Security Administration independent from the Department of Health and Human Services.

As a member of President Reagan's National Commission on Social Security Reform, Congressman Archer argued that Social Security should be made solvent by reducing the growth of benefits, rather than by increasing the payroll tax rate for younger workers. Although the Commission's recommendations led to legislation which gradually raised the retirement age to 67, Congressman Archer thought the Social

Representative

Bill Archer (R-TX) 7th

Chairman, Ways and Means Committee



Born:	3/22/28, Houston, TX
Education:	Rice U.; U. of TX, B.B.A., L.L.B.
Military:	Air Force, 1951-53
Prev. Occup.:	Lawyer; feed company executive
Family:	Wife, Sharon Sawyer; 5 children; 2 stepchildren
Religion:	Roman Catholic
Pol. Career:	Hunters Creek Village Council, 1955-62; Texas House, 1967- 71, served as a Democrat, 1967-69 1970
Elected:	1970
Residence:	Houston
Committees:	103rd Congress: Ways and Means; 104th Congress: Ways and Means.

Security Act Amendments did not go far enough in restraining benefit growth.

In 1989 Congressman Archer led a crusade to repeal the Medicare Catastrophic law, a program that would protect the elderly against catastrophic health care costs.

HEALTH CARE REFORM ISSUES / PRIORITIES

During the health care reform debate, Mr. Archer repeatedly emphasized the need to gain control over "cost drivers," such as malpractice costs, in the health care system. Recently, he publicly stated his opposition to additional Medicare cuts and his opposition to means-testing Medicare, which he says is already one of the most highly means-tested programs.

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

103rd Congress:

Congressman Archer was a co-sponsor of the welfare reform proposal sponsored by the House Republicans (Michel, H.R. 3500). He sponsored the Health Care Antitrust Improvements Act (H.R. 3486) and the Social Security Procedural Improvement Act (H.R. 3487). Archer co-sponsored a bill requiring that AIDS be considered a disease of public health significance under the immigration act (McCollum, H.R. 985). He was also a co-sponsor of Michel's health care reform bill, H.R. 3080.

102nd Congress:

Congressman Archer introduced legislation to reform the health care liability system (by request, H.R. 3037). He co-sponsored bills to reform the health insurance market and contain health care costs (Michel, H.R. 5325, H.R. 5919) and to establish medical savings accounts (Jacobs, H.R. 5250).

GROUP RATINGS

	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC*
1992	0	17	100	89
1991	--	0	95	--

* Formerly the NTU

January 5, 1995

TEXAS

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	18,031,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	4,858,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	28.6%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$17,892	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	17.8%	14.5%
1990	15.9%	13.5%
1983	15.7%	15.2%
1979	14.7%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	3.1%	2.8%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old	22.9%	20.8%
Unemployment Rate (1992)	7.5%	7.4%
FMAP	64.44%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
FINANCIAL DATA		
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$613,304,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$533,764,000	\$22,553,082,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$ 14,979,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-2 children-0 income)	\$184	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	19.8%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$295	\$295
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$479	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	50%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1990	0	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	8.02	4.96

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION		
Average Monthly Caseload	278,657	4,981,301
Basic	170,821	4,622,000
UP	7,836	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	2.8%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	2.9	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	32.1%	46.5%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	56.9%	27.2%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	4.3%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	49.3%	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	13.90%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	26.4%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	5.6%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	23,953	541,995
Participation Rate	12.8%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$48,208,133	\$1,000,090,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$37,306,964	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	77.4%	74.6%

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>	FY 93	FY 92
Total Collections (in millions)	\$309.5	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$66.2	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$243.3	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$2.31	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	23.2%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	753,663	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	14.1%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	35.7%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$2,917	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991	30,002	554,205
(Source: NCHS)	56,528	1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	53%	46%

TEXAS

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	4,920	5,400 (1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	10,613	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)	72.2	75.2 (Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$ (in millions)		5.4

TEXAS

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CCDBG)

FY 1993		
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	57,919*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$74,989	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

TEXAS

HEAD START

FY 1994		
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$213,326	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	51,501	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	31	38
# GRANTEES	70	1,405

POLITICAL PROFILE

A one-time presidential hopeful, Congressman Phil Crane is one of the most active conservative standard bearers in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Congressman Crane is known for his intellect and oratorical skills. He has used these skills to wage a strong effort to abolish the National Endowment for the Arts.

On the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman Crane has kept a low-profile except for issues relating to trade; he was chosen Chairman of the Subcommittee on Trade for the 104th Congress. He has endorsed cuts in domestic programs noting that neither education, housing, nor mail service, among other programs, is properly a Federal function.

WELFARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

Congressman Crane is a co-sponsor of the Republican welfare reform bill, the Responsibility and Empowerment Support Program Providing Employment, Child Care, and Training Act (Michel, H.R. 3500); and the Charles Murray-inspired Real Welfare Reform Act of 1994 (Talent, H.R. 4473).

HEALTH CARE REFORM ISSUES / PRIORITIES

Although Mr. Crane has sponsored several health care bills (H.R. 3080, H.R. 3955, H.R. 2367, H.R. 4550), he has not been active in health care reform. However, he elected to become a member of the Ways and Means Health Subcommittee, which Congressman Thomas will Chair in the 104th Congress.

Representative Philip Crane (R-IL)



Born:	11/3/30, Chicago, IL
Education:	DePauw U., Hillsdale College, B.A.; U. of MI., U. of Vienna, Austria; IN U., M.A.; Ph.D.
Military:	Army, 1954-56
Prev. Occup.:	History professor, author, advertising manager
Family:	Wife, Arlene Johnson; 8 children
Religion:	Protestant
Pol. Career:	Sought Republican nomination for president, 1980
Elected:	1969
Residence:	Mt. Prospect
Committees:	103rd Congress: Ways and Means. 104th Congress: Ways and Means

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

103rd Congress:

Congressman Crane is a co-sponsor of the Affordable Health Care Act Now (H.R. 3080, Michel); Health Reform Consensus Act (H.R. 3955, Rowland); the Health Care Accessibility Expansion Act (H.R. 2367, Baker); and the Consumer Choice Health Security Act (H.R. 4550, Stearns). Congressman Crane also co-sponsored the Responsibility and Empowerment Support Program (H.R. 3500, Michel) and Real Welfare Reform Act (H.R. 4566, Talent).

102nd Congress:

Congressman Crane co-sponsored legislation to reform the health care liability system (Archer, H.R. 3037) and to establish medical savings accounts (Slaughter, H.R. 702).

GROUP RATINGS:

	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC*
1992	0	8	100	100
1991	--	0	100	--

* Formerly NTU

January 5, 1995

ILLINOIS

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	11,697,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	2,961,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (< 18)	25.9%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$21,608	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	15.3%	14.5%
1990	13.7%	13.5%
1983	14.4%	15.2%
1979	11.0%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	4.3%	2.8%
Unemployment Rate (1992)	7.5%	7.4%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) - 5 to 17 years old	18.2%	20.8%
FMAP	50%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
<u>FINANCIAL DATA</u>	STATE	U.S.
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$974,497,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$899,510,000	\$22,853,882,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$ 74,987,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-2 children-0 income)	\$367	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	38.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$291	\$295
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$658	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	69%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	0	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	4.99	4.9%

January 5, 1995

ILLINOIS (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY. 1993	
<u>PROGRAM PARTICIPATION</u>	STATE	U.S.
Average Monthly Caseload	231,000	4,981,301
Basic	221,000	4,623,000
UP	10,000	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	4.3%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	3.0%	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	55.7%	46.5%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	3.9%	27.2%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	5.9%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	2.4%	24.3%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	9.94%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	18.9%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	6.8%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	17,958	541,995
Participation Rate	11.8%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$49,083,198	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$25,894,124	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	52.8%	74.6%

ILLINOIS
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>	<u>FY 93</u>	<u>FY 93</u>
Total Collections (in millions)	\$183.9	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$ 55.7	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$128.1	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$2.36	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	0.3%	11.8%
 Total IV-D Caseload	 705,272	 17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	9.6%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	28.7%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$2,728	\$2,855
 Total Number of Paternities Established Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991 (Source:NCHS)	 19,017 63,225	 554,204 1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	30%	46%

ILLINOIS
FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	11,349	16,200 (1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	36,754	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$	117.6 (in millions)	148.3 (Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		2.5 (in millions)

January 5, 1995

ILLINOIS

**CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
(CCDBG)**

	FY 1993	
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	9,340*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$30,716	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

ILLINOIS

HEAD START

FY 1994

	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$139,094	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	30,537	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	40	38
# GRANTEES	35	1,405

ILLINOIS

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
0	0	259	34,997,412

ILLINOIS

REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/) \$	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
4,028	8,067,397	3,153

a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.

b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.

c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

When the House Republicans met to decide Committee assignments for the 103rd session of Congress, Congressman Bill Gradison chose not to return to the Ways and Means Health Subcommittee. His departure created an opportunity for Congressman Bill Thomas to assume the ranking position on that Subcommittee. In the 104th Congress, Congressman Thomas will chair the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health.

As a former roommate of Speaker Gingrich, Congressman Thomas has worked with his fellow conservatives to unite GOP members in opposition to Democratic policies. In his first term on the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman Thomas lobbied successfully to raise the Social Security retirement age as a way to stem future payroll tax increases. Also a member of the House Administration Committee, he has led the GOP effort on campaign finance reform.

WELFARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

Congressman Thomas was not active on welfare issues, but he co-sponsored the Republican Welfare Reform bill (Michel, H.R. 3500).

HEALTH CARE REFORM ISSUES / PRIORITIES

During the health care reform debate, Congressman Thomas, the ranking Republican on the Ways and Means Health Subcommittee, frequently clashed with Congressman Stark. Along with Congresswoman Johnson, Thomas was the most active and knowledgeable Republican Member on health care reform. The health care reform legislation sponsored by Congressman Thomas (H.R. 3704), and its companion in the Senate sponsored by Senator Chafee, was more moderate than many other Republican bills.

Representative Bill Thomas (R-CA)



Born:	12/6/41, Wallace, ID
Education:	San Francisco State U., B.A., M.A.
Military:	None
Prev. Occup.:	Professor of political science
Family:	Wife, Sharon Hamilton; 2 children
Religion:	Baptist
Pol. Career:	CA Assembly, 1975-79
Elected:	1978
Residence:	Bakersfield
Committees:	103rd Congress: Ways and Means, House Administration 104th Congress: Ways and Means

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

103rd Congress:

Congressman Thomas sponsored the Health Equity and Access Reform Today Act (H.R. 3704). He co-sponsored the Affordable Health Care Act Now (Michel, H.R. 3080); the Health Reform Act (Gallegly, H.R. 509); and the Bipartisan Health Care Reform Act (Rowland, H.R. 5228); and the Republican Welfare Reform bill (Michel, H.R. 3500). Congressman Thomas has also co-sponsored legislation to improve the administration of the Medicare program (Pickle, H.R. 22), and to establish provisions in the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act regarding the composition and labeling of dietary supplements (Gallegly, H.R. 509).

GROUP RATINGS:

	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC*
1992	17	10	90	83
1991	--	18	79	--

* Formerly NTU

CALIFORNIA

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	31,211,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	7,810,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	26.2%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$21,278	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	15.8%	14.3%
1990	13.9%	13.5%
1983	14.9%	15.2%
1979	11.4%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	4.4%	2.8%
Unemployment Rate (1992)	9.1%	7.4%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old	25.7%	20.3%
FMAP	50%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
FINANCIAL DATA		
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$6,393,441,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$5,897,367,000	\$22,553,082,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$ 496,074,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-2 children-0 income)	\$607	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	63.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit—Jan. 1994	\$214	\$295
Combined Benefits—Jan. 1994	\$821	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	86%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	-5.9	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	3.49	4.96

January 5, 1995

CALIFORNIA (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

<u>PROGRAM PARTICIPATION</u>	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
Average Monthly Caseload	859,000	4,981,301
Basic	718,000	4,632,000
UP	142,000	349,000
UP as % of Caseload	16.5%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	2.9	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	50.3%	46.5%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	37.8%	27.2%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	8.1%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	34.2%	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	8.29%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	8.0%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	7.5%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	56,653	541,995
Participation Rate	9.9%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$156,787,273	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$96,809,104	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	61.7%	74.6%

CALIFORNIA
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
	<u>FY 93</u>	<u>FY 93</u>
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>		
Total Collections (in millions)	\$736.9	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$335.2	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$401.6	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$2.54	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	12.7%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	1,833,853	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	12.5%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	43.9%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$3,223	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991	77,321	554,204
(Source:NCMS)	204,229	1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	38%	46%

CALIFORNIA
FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	48,526	51,000 (1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	90,311	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$	478.1 (in millions)	555.3 (Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		6.9 (in millions)

January 5, 1995

CALIFORNIA

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CCDBG)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
Enrollment	39,989*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$90,062	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

CALIFORNIA

HEAD START

	FY 1994	
	STATE	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$371,132	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	70,895	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	33	38
# GRANTEES	56	1,405

**CALIFORNIA
NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM**

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
28	2,587,869	259	34,997,412

**CALIFORNIA
REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM**

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/) \$	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
31,355	55,903,960	5,532

- a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.
- b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.
- c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Congressman E. Clay Shaw, a former mayor of Ft. Lauderdale, has been re-elected to the seat for the 15th district by substantial margins. Although he voted for the Medicare catastrophic bill in 1988, the retirees in his district quickly voiced their displeasure over the surtax and put Congressman Shaw in the position of being one of the Republican members leading the efforts to repeal the bill.

A former member of the Judiciary and Select Narcotics Committees, Congressman Shaw has been active in anti-drug legislation to address the problems in South Florida. In the 99th Congress, the Minority Leader appointed Congressman Shaw to the GOP drug task force and he is now its chairman. He introduced the anti-drug bill in 1988 which included the death penalty for drug kingpins, creation of the drug czar, and use of the military for drug interdiction. He is also an advocate for drug testing of employees in the transportation industry and other industries where consumer safety is at stake.

Congressman Shaw is member of the Subcommittee on Human Resources. Serving on the Subcommittee, he has opposed expansion of unemployment benefits and has successfully countered many of the Social Security amendments offered by former Congressman Tom Downey. Congressman Shaw's interests lie in fighting drug abuse, promoting tough penalties for those who smuggle illegal drugs into the U.S., and protecting the interests of senior citizens.

WELFARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

In the 104th Congress, Congressman Shaw will be a key player on welfare reform as the Chairman of the Human Resources Subcommittee. He enjoys strong support from Chairman Archer; both are expected to pursue a bi-partisan welfare reform strategy.

Representative E. Clay Shaw, Jr. (R-FL)



Born: 4/19/39, Miami, FL
Education: Stetson U., B.A.,
J.D.; U. of AL,
M.B.A.
Military: None
Prev. Occup.: Nurseryman; lawyer
Family: Wife, Emilie Costar;
4 children
Religion: Roman Catholic
Pol. Career: Fort Lauderdale
Assistant City
Attorney, 1968;
Chief City
Prosecutor, 1968-69;
Associate Municipal
Judge, 1969-71; City
Commissioner, 1971-
73; Vice Mayor
1973-75; Mayor of
Fort Lauderdale,
1975-81
Elected: 1980
Residence: Fort Lauderdale
Committees: 103rd Congress:
Ways and Means;
104th Congress:
Ways and Means

Congressman Shaw's chairmanship was quietly opposed by conservative groups including the Christian Coalition and the Heritage Foundation, but Congressman Archer resisted the pressure.

Congressman Shaw was one of the lead sponsors of the Republican welfare reform bill (H.R. 3500). In addition, he also participated in the Oxford style debate on welfare reform that was held in 1994. Congressman Shaw believes there is a welfare crisis and that it is important to break the rising cycle of poverty and illegitimacy. He is concerned about immigrants receiving welfare benefits, about deadbeat dads, and about child support enforcement.

HEALTH CARE REFORM ISSUES / PRIORITIES

Congressman Shaw represents a district that has a high elderly population, and during the health care reform debate, he strongly opposed additional Medicare reductions. He also supported increased Medicare payments to hospitals that have a high proportion of Medicare patients.

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

103rd Congress:

Congressman Shaw was a co-sponsor of H.R. 3500, the Republican welfare reform bill and a sponsor of H.R. 741, legislation which would have provided welfare families with education, training, job search and other services to prepare them to leave welfare within 2 years and would have authorized states to conduct demonstration projects to help people leave welfare.

Congressman Shaw co-sponsored the health care reform bill introduced by the Minority Leader (Michel, H.R. 3080); and the Health Care Reform Consensus Act (Rowland, H.R. 3955). He also sponsored H.R. 953, a Medicare provision helping small rural hospitals dependent on Medicare; and a bill to improve the efficiency and accountability of the administration of Medicare (Pickle, H.R. 22). Further, Congressman Shaw has co-sponsored the responsibility and Empowerment Support Program Providing Employment, Child Care, and Training Act (Michel, H.R. 3500).

GROUP RATINGS:

	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC*
1992	9	25	84	90
1991	--	17	90	--

* Formerly NTU

January 5, 1995

FLORIDA

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	13,679,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	2,884,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	22.3%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$19,397	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1991	15.3%	14.5%
1990	14.4%	13.5%
1983	14.8%	15.2%
1979	13.4%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	1.9%	2.8%
Unemployment Rate (1992)	8.2%	7.4%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) - 5 to 17 years old	26.9%	20.8%
FMAP	55.03%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
FINANCIAL DATA		
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$948,520,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$830,374,000	\$22,553,062,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$118,146,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-1 children-0 income)	\$303	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	32.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$295	\$295
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$598	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	62%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	0	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	9.66	4.96

January 5, 1993

FLORIDA (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION		
Average Monthly Caseload	254,000	4,981,381
Basic	248,000	4,622,000
UP	6,000	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	2.4%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	2.8	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	34.3%	46.3%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	100.0%	27.2%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	5.0%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	95.8%	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	10.41%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	16.3%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	4.9%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	19,909	541,995
Participation Rate	17.9%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$38,500,355	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$15,862,079	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	41.2%	74.6%

FLORIDA

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
	FY 93	FY 93
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>		
Total Collections (in millions)	\$290.0	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$ 78.1	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$211.9	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$3.78	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	14.9%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	880,938	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	15.3%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	NA	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$2,154	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991 (Source:NCHS)	10,879	554,204
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	64,101	1,213,769
	17%	46%

FLORIDA

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	4,191	3,800 (1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	9,212	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)	45.9	70.4 (Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		2.6 (in millions)

FLORIDA

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CCDBG)

	FY 1993	
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	47,752*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$38,408	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families, and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

FLORIDA

HEAD START

	FY 1994	
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$118,940	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	27,461	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	33	38
# GRANTEES	40	1,405

January 5, 1995

FLORIDA

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
1	65,000	259	34,997,412

FLORIDA

REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/)	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
	\$	
4,558	15,333,431	8,508

a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.

b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.

c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

In the House of Representatives, Representative Nancy Johnson has been an active and effective legislator. Her voting record is mostly market-oriented on fiscal matters and is fairly liberal on foreign policy and social issues.

She is pro-choice and has spent a great deal of time working on child care. In 1988, she unsuccessfully joined with Representative Lowell Weicker to moderate the GOP's opposition to abortion rights and restore support for the Equal Rights Amendment in the party's platform. Her legislative interest in child care has led her to eliminate the former day care tax credit which mostly benefitted high-income parents, replacing it with a voucher system that benefits low-income working mothers. She strongly believes that those closest to children can best make decisions regarding child care and is weary of federal bureaucrats and their burdensome directives.

Representative Johnson has been an active member of the '92 Group, a coalition of moderate Republicans, working on ways to set budget priorities and reduce the deficit. She served as the co-chair of this organization in the 100th Congress.

During the 101st Congress, she became the first Republican woman to serve on the Ways and Means Committee and she has earned praise for her efforts to craft legislation. While serving on the Committee, she has worked in the unemployment benefits extension and supported a \$2,500 tax credit for first-time home buyers.

Congresswoman Nancy Johnson (R-CT) 6th



Born:	January 5, 1935 Chicago, IL
Family:	Husband, Theodore Johnson 3 children
Residence:	New Britain
Religion:	Unitarian
Education:	Radcliffe College, B.A. attended Univ. of London
Military:	None
Prev. Occup.:	civic leader
Pol. Career:	CT Senate, 1977-83 Republican candidate for New Britain Common Council, 1975
Elected:	1982
Committees:	Ways and Means

WELFARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

Congresswoman Johnson's primary interest in welfare reform is the welfare system's treatment of men. She believes that fathers should be more responsible, and that there should be more aggressive efforts to collect child support, for employment of fathers, and mandatory paternity establishment. She was a co-sponsor last year of the "Child Support Responsibility Act of 1994" (Schroeder, H.R. 4570). She supports mandatory drug treatment, and is becoming increasingly interested in the relationship between drugs and welfare reform.

In the last Congress, she co-sponsored the Republican welfare reform bill (Michel, H.R. 3500), as well as a bill to provide welfare families with the education, training, job search, and work experience needed to prepare them to leave welfare within two years (Shaw, H.R. 741). In July, she initiated a letter to you (signed by 12 other Republican members) expressing interest in working with the Administration to develop a welfare reform proposal.

During a welfare reform hearing last July, Congresswoman Johnson noted the similarities between the Republican welfare reform bill and the Administration's bill and agreed that a campaign against teen pregnancy is important. Johnson added that states should have the ability to require teen parents to participate in money management programs and require drug treatment as a condition of eligibility, perhaps with random drug testing.

HEALTH CARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

Congresswoman Johnson's health reform views are shaped in part by her strong insurance industry constituency. Moreover, her husband is a physician and this has had a profound impact on her beliefs. She repeatedly opposes Medicare cuts because of their detrimental effects on providers, but also complains about the growth rate in the Medicare program.

One aspect of Medicare is of particular interest to Congresswoman Johnson, Medicare Select. The Medicare Select program, a demonstration project of which Florida is a part, allows seniors to purchase supplemental insurance through managed care organizations, is set to expire in June. Congresswoman Johnson has been a strong supporter of the program and will seek to extend it or permanently authorize it. The Department has had some reservations about this program, in particular, the lack of consumer protection that apply to these policies which is potentially a problem.

Johnson developed her own bill to provide tax credits for those who have to finance long-term care (H.R. 2317, H.R. 2816). She also supported the following pieces of legislation by being a co-sponsor: Affordable Health Care Now Act of 1993 (Michel, H.R. 3080); Managed Competition Act of 1993 (Cooper, H.R. 3222); Health Care Savings Plan of 1993 (Santorum, H.R. 3413).

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

103rd Congress:

Congresswoman Johnson sponsored legislation providing tax cuts to help defray the costs of long-term health care (H.R. 2317, H.R. 2816).

Regarding bills she co-sponsored, the following is a list of notable legislation pertinent to the Department: National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act of 1993 (Waxman, H.R. 4); Medicaid Mammography Coverage Act of 1993 (Vucanovich, H.R. 425); Equal Access to Annual Mammography Screening Act of 1993 (Vucanovich, H.R. 427); Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act of 1993 (Schumer, H.R. 796); Ban on Smoking in Federal Buildings Act of 1993 (Traficant, H.R. 881); Violence Against Women Act of 1993 (Schroeder, H.R. 1133); Welfare and Teenage Pregnancy Reduction Act (Meyers, H.R. 1293); Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1993 (Richardson, H.R. 1709); Women's Health Equity Act of 1993 (Schroeder, H.R. 3075); Affordable Health Care Now Act of 1993 (Michel, H.R. 3080); Managed Competition Act of 1993 (Cooper, H.R. 3222); Health Care Savings Plan of 1993 (Santorum, H.R. 3413); Responsibility and Empowerment Support Program Providing Employment, Child Care, and Training Act (Michel, H.R. 3500); Child Support Responsibility Act of 1994 (Schroeder, H.R. 4570); and Ryan White Reauthorization Act of 1994 (Waxman, H.R. 5141).

GROUP RATINGS

YEAR	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC
1992	65	42	58	70
1991	--	42	55	--

CONNECTICUT

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	3,277,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	754,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	23.9%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$26,979	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	9.4%	14.5%
1990	6.0%	13.5%
1983	8.7%	15.2%
1979	8.0%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	1.4%	2.8%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old	14.9%	
Unemployment Rate (1992)	7.5%	7.4%
FMAP	50.0%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
<u>FINANCIAL DATA</u>	STATE	U.S.
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$413,707,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$386,254,000	\$22,533,082,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$ 27,454	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-2 children-0 income)	\$680	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	71.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$192	\$295
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$872	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	91.0%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	0	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	2.74	4.96

CONNECTICUT (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
<u>PROGRAM AND PARTICIPATION</u>		
Average Monthly Caseload	57,315	4,981,301
Basic	55,115	4,622,000
UP	2,200	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	3.8%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	2.8	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	48.0%	46.5%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	48.2%	27.2%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	5.0%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	47.0%	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate- (all persons) FY 1992	6.16%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	37.0%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	5.9%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	5,070	541,995
Participation Rate	16.3%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$12,137,263	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$ 6,135,366	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	50.5%	74.6%

January 5, 1995

CONNECTICUT

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

Collections and Expenditures

CONNECTICUT

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>	FY 93	FY 93
Total Collections (in millions)	\$93.4	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$41.3	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$52.2	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$3.19	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	11.0%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	181,309	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	17.9%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	66.1%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$2,879	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991	5,368	554,205
(Source:NCHS)	13,581	1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	39.5%	45.7%

CONNECTICUT

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	1,482	(1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	4,410	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)	15.9	(Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$ (in thousands)		444.3

CONNECTICUT

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CCDBG)

	FY 1993	
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	12,465*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$5,994	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

CONNECTICUT

HEAD START

	FY 1994	
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$26,053	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	5,660	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	42%	38
# GRANTEES	17	1,405

CONNECTICUT

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
4	378,239	259	34,997,412

CONNECTICUT

REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/)	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
1,018	\$1,893,624	399

a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.

b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.

c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

People who watched Congressman Jim Bunning as a major league pitcher generally described him as a tough, stubborn competitor who hated to lose and never liked to yield an inch to an opposing batter. Those who have watched him in politics observed the same characteristics.

After serving in the state Senate for 6 years, he was elected to the House of Representatives. In the House, he has amassed a solidly conservative voting record and once headed the Conservative Opportunity Society, an organization founded by Speaker Gingrich. He was one of the staunchest supporters of the United States' effort in the Gulf war.

As ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means Social Security Subcommittee during the 103rd Congress, Congressman Bunning was a supporter of eliminating the Social Security earnings limit and making the Social Security Administration an independent agency.

WELFARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

Congressman Bunning co-sponsored the House Republican welfare reform bill, the Responsibility and Empowerment Support Program Providing Employment, Child Care, and Training Act (Michel, H.R. 3500).

Congressman Jim Bunning (R-KY) 4th



Born:	October 23, 1931 Campbell County, KY
Family:	Wife, Mary Thels 9 children
Residence:	Fort Thomas
Religion:	Roman Catholic
Education:	Xavier Univ., B.S.
Military:	None
Prev. Occup:	Investment broker; professional baseball player
Pol. Career:	Fort Thomas City Council, 1977-79 KY Senate, 1979-83 Republican nominee for governor, 1983
Elected:	1986
Committees:	Ways and Means

HEALTH CARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

Congressman Bunning focused his efforts on reducing the tax increase on tobacco products. Moreover, he was strongly opposed to provisions in the President's plan allowing the use of federal funds for abortions.

Congressman Bunning co-sponsored three health care reform bills: Congressman Santorum's, Congressman Michel's (House Republican leadership bill), and Congressman Rowland's (Santorum, H.R. 3413, Michel, H.R. 3080, and Rowland, H.R. 3955).

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

103rd Congress:

Congressman Bunning has co-sponsored bills to eliminate the Social Security earnings limit (Hastert, H.R. 300); increase access to mammography screening under Medicaid (Vuncanovich, H.R. 425 and H.R. 427); prevent misleading Social Security mailings (Jacobs, H.R. 978); add AIDS as a communicable disease for immigration purposes (McCollum, H.R. 985); make state Medicaid plans comply with state laws regarding abortions (Dickey, H.R. 3880). Congressman Bunning co-sponsored three health care reform bills: Congressman Santorum's, Congressman Michel's (House Republican leadership bill), and Congressman Rowland's (Santorum, H.R. 3413, Michel, H.R. 3080, and Rowland, H.R. 3955). Moreover, he co-sponsored Congresswomen Johnson's extension of the Medicare Select program (Johnson, H.R. 5082). He co-sponsored legislation making Social Security an independent agency (Jacobs, H.R. 4277, Pub. L. 103-296) and increasing the "Nanny Tax" limits (Jacobs, H.R. 4278, Pub. L. 103-387). Congressman Bunning co-sponsored the House Republican welfare reform bill, the Responsibility and Empowerment Support Program Providing Employment, Child Care, and Training Act (Michel, H.R. 3500).

GROUP RATINGS

	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC
1992	0	27	90	89
1991	--	8	100	--

January 5, 1995

KENTUCKY

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	3,789,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	957,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	26.0%	25.7 %
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$16,534	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	19.7%	14.5%
1990	17.3%	13.5%
1983	18.0%	15.2%
1979	17.6%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	2.1%	2.8%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old	17.5%	
Unemployment Rate (1992)	6.9%	7.4%
FMAP	71.69%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
<u>FINANCIAL DATA</u>		
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$241,374,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$210,450,000	\$22,553,082,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$ 30,924,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-2 children-0 income)	\$228	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	24.0%	38.0
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$295	\$295
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$523	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	55.0%	69.0
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	0	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	3.10%	4.9%

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KENTUCKY (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION		
Average Monthly Caseload	82,799	4,981,301
Basic	73,799	4,612,000
UP	9,000	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	10.9%	7.2
Average Number in AFDC Unit	2.7	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	51.7%	46.5
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	47.5%	27.2
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	5.8%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	47.8%	24.8
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	14.09%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	22.4%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	12.6%	7.4
Number of JOBS Participants	3,643	541,995
Participation Rate	15.8%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$17,600,883	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$13,747,960	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	78.1%	74.6%

KENTUCKY

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
	FY 93	FY 93
Collections and Expenditures		
Total Collections (in millions)	\$103.8	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$36.6	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$67.0	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$3.05	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	10.3%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	273,831	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	17.4%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	54.4%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$2,169	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991	7,979	554,205
(Source:NCHS)	13,796	1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	57.8%	45.7%

KENTUCKY

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	1,797	(1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	3,265	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)	34.06	(Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		1.1 (in millions)

KENTUCKY

**CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
(CCDBG)**

FY 1993		
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	7,401*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$15,256	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

KENTUCKY

HEAD START

FY 1994		
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$54,345	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	14,071	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	40%	38
# GRANTEES	34	1,405

KENTUCKY

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
0	0	259	34,997,412

KENTUCKY

REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993			EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/)		
	\$		
626	0		1,200

a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.

b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.

c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Congressman Houghton is a former CEO of Corning Glass Works and scion of one of the nation's wealthiest families. He is not a novice to the "ways of Washington" as his father was an ambassador to France and his grandfather was a Congressman in the 1920s.

On Ways and Means, Houghton brings with him the conviction that government's fiscal affairs should be run like those of a corporation. Yet, despite his fiscal conservatism, Congressman Houghton stands to the left of the GOP Party line on a number of issues. He was one of 17 Republicans opposing a constitutional amendment to ban flag desecration and voted against the repeal of Medicare Catastrophic. Moreover, he opposes a balanced-budget amendment stating that it is the responsibility of Congress to control spending.

The 1992 Republican National Convention offended him and said its "harsher and more belligerent voices do not represent, at least for me, either an appealing or enduring base for growth in coming years."

WELFARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

During a welfare reform hearing last July, Congressman Houghton expressed concerns about who will create jobs for recipients and asked about the inclusion of microenterprises. He also wants government to work directly with the private sector.

Congressman Houghton co-sponsored the Republican welfare reform bill, the Responsibility and Empowerment Support Program Providing Employment, Child Care, and Training Act (Michel, H.R. 3500).

Congressman Amo Houghton, Jr. (R-NY) 31st



Born:	August 7, 1926, Corning, NY
Family:	Wife, Priscilla Dewey 4 children
Residence:	Corning, NY
Religion:	Episcopalian
Education:	Harvard Univ., A.B. & M.B.A.
Military:	Marine Corps 1945-46
Prev. Occup:	Glassworks company executive
Pol. Career:	No previous office
Elected:	1986
Committees:	Ways and Means

HEALTH CARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

Congressman Houghton introduced the Health Equity and Access Improvement Act (H.R. 196) which would provide tax incentives to improve health care access, expand rural health programs, create a new public health program for the near poor, preempt State anti-managed health care laws and reform the small group health insurance market. Furthermore, the Congressman expressed concern about the mandate's financial impact on small business.

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

103rd:

Congressman Houghton introduced the Health Equity and Access Improvement Act (H.R. 196) which would provide tax incentives to improve health care access, expand rural health programs, create a new public health program for the near poor, preempt State anti-managed care laws and reform the small group health insurance market.

Also, he has co-sponsored the Republican Action Now Health Care Reform Act of 1993 (Michel, H.R. 101), the House Republican leadership health care reform bill (Michel, H.R. 3080), Congressman Cooper's Managed Competition Act of 1993 (Cooper, H.R. 3222), and Congressman Roy Rowland's health care reform bill (Rowland, H.R. 5228). Congressman Houghton also co-sponsored the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994 (Ford, H.R. 2884, Pub. L. 103-239) and the Republican welfare reform bill, the Responsibility and Empowerment Support Program Providing Employment, Child Care, and Training Act (Michel, H.R. 3500). Lastly, he co-sponsored legislation making Social Security an independent agency (Jacobs, H.R. 4277, Pub. L. 103-296) and increasing the "Nanny Tax" limits (Jacobs, H.R. 4278, Pub. L. 103-387).

GROUP RATINGS

	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC
1992	43	50	68	90
1991	--	50	70	--

NEW YORK

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	18,197,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	4,292,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	23.9%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$23,534	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	15.3%	14.5%
1990	14.3%	13.5%
1983	15.8%	15.2%
1979	13.4%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	1.9%	2.8%
Unemployment Rate (1992)	8.5%	7.4%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old	24.6%	20.8%
FMAP	50%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
FINANCIAL DATA		
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$3,365,157,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$2,837,446,000	\$22,553,082,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$ 527,710,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-I children-0 income)	\$577	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	60.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$239	\$285
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$816	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	85%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1991	0	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	6.73	4.96

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NEW YORK (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION		
Average Monthly Caseload	433,000	4,981,301
Basic	416,000	4,622,000
UP	17,000	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	3.9%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	2.8	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	43.1%	46.5%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	16.5%	27.2%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	6.7%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	10.5%	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	10.40%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	26.8%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	4.3%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	40,663	541,995
Participation Rate	16.1%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$85,184,387	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$85,184,387	\$746,195,829
% of Allocation	100.0%	74.6%

NEW YORK

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
	FY 93	FY 93
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>		
Total Collections (in millions)	\$536.4	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$184.6	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$351.8	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$3.10	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	10.0%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	1,146,038	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	15.8%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	55.5%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$2,961	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991 (Source:NCHS)	42,748 99,738	554,204 1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	43%	46%

NEW YORK

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	53,475	51,700 (1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	60,316	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)	779.2	590.2 (Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		4.0 (in millions)

NEW YORK

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CCDBG)

FY 1993		
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	7,103*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$46,605	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

NEW YORK

HEAD START

FY 1994		
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$215,625	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	39,039	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	32	38
GRANTEES	62	1,405

NEW YORK

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
1	150,0009	259	34,997,412

NEW YORK

REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/)	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
	\$	
23,402	36,759,928	6,794

a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.

b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.

c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Congressman Wally Herger is a Northern California rancher who easily won election to the House in 1986 and held his Democratic district due to his keen political instincts and affable personality. Herger was in his third term in the State Assembly when he first won his House seat, defying predictions of tough Democratic competition for the open seat.

He has served his constituents by protecting his district's fruit and nut growers. Moreover, he is an ardent opponent of the Endangered Species Act because he views this legislation as a threat to the district's large number of loggers. The 103rd Congress was his first session as a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Illegal immigrants have had an impact on the Congressman's district and he has been active in attempts to curb the influx of illegal aliens into the country. He opposes government funding of abortions.

Due to the large number of small farms and businesses within his district, he favors increasing the estate tax for business.

WELFARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

Congressman Herger is a co-sponsor of the Republican welfare reform bill, the Responsibility and Empowerment Support Program Providing Employment, Child Care, and Training Act (Michel, H.R. 3500).

Congressman Wally Herger (R-CA) 2nd



Born:	May 20, 1945 Sutter County, CA
Family:	Wife, Pamela Sargent 8 children
Residence:	Yuba City
Religion:	Mormon
Education:	American River Community College, A.A. attended CA State Univ.
Military:	none
Prev. Occup.:	Rancher & gas company president
Pol. Career:	CA Assembly 1980-86
Elected:	1986
Committees:	Ways and Means

HEALTH REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

Health care coverage for illegal aliens in California is of great concern to the Congressman given their predominance in the state.

He co-sponsored Congressman Hastert's, Congressman Michel's (House Republican leadership bill), and Congressman Rowland's health care reform bill (Hastert, H.R. 150, Michel, H.R. 3080, and Rowland, H.R. 3955).

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

103rd Congress:

Congressman Herger sponsored legislation requiring foreign governments to repay states for health care services used in the United States by their citizens who are illegal aliens (H.R. 3930). He co-sponsored numerous pieces of legislation pertaining to the enforcement of immigration laws and the strengthening borders (Cunningham, H.R. 709, Duncan, H.R. 887, Gallegly, H.R. 1078-1083). Furthermore, he co-sponsored Congressman Hastert's, Congressman Michel's (House Republican leadership bill), and Congressman Rowland's health care reform bills (Hastert, H.R. 150, Michel, H.R. 3080, and Rowland, H.R. 3955). He also co-sponsored legislation making state Medicaid plans consistent with state laws regarding abortions (Dickey, H.R. 3880). The Congressman was a co-sponsor of a bill to regulate diet supplements (Richardson, H.R. 1709), to make Social Security an independent agency (Jacobs, H.R. 4277) and to extend the Medicare Select demonstration program (Johnson, H.R. 5082).

GROUP RATINGS

	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC
1992	0	10	95	100
1991	--	20	100	--

CALIFORNIA

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	31,211,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	7,810,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	26.2%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$21,278	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	15.8%	14.5%
1990	13.9%	13.5%
1983	14.9%	15.2%
1979	11.4%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	4.4%	2.8%
Unemployment Rate (1992)	9.1%	7.4%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old	25.7%	20.8%
FMAP	50%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
FINANCIAL DATA		
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$6,393,441,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$5,897,367,000	\$22,553,082,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$ 496,074,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-2 children-0 income)	\$607	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	63.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan, 1994	\$214	\$295
Combined Benefits--Jan, 1994	\$821	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	86%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	-5.9	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	3.49	4.96

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CALIFORNIA (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

PROGRAM PARTICIPATION	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
Average Monthly Caseload	859,000	4,981,301
Basic	718,000	4,632,000
UP	142,000	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	16.5%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	2.9	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	50.3%	46.5%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	37.8%	27.2%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	8.1%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	34.2%	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	8.29%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	8.0%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	7.5%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	56,653	541,995
Participation Rate	9.9%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$156,787,273	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$96,809,104	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	61.7%	74.6%

CALIFORNIA
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
	<u>FY 93</u>	<u>FY 93</u>
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>		
Total Collections (in millions)	\$736.9	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$335.2	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$401.6	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$2.54	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	12.7%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	1,833,853	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	12.5%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	43.9%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$3,223	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established	77,321	554,204
Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991 (Source:NCHS)	204,229	1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	38%	46%

CALIFORNIA
FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	48,526	51,000 (1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	90,311	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)	478.1	555.3 (Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		6.9 (in millions)

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CALIFORNIA

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CCDBG)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
Enrollment	39,989*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$90,062	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

CALIFORNIA

HEAD START

	FY 1994	
	STATE	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$371,132	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	70,895	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	33	38
# GRANTEES	56	1,405

CALIFORNIA
NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
28	2,587,869	259	34,997,412

CALIFORNIA
REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/) \$	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
31,355	55,903,960	5,532

- a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.
- b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.
- c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Congressman Jim McCrery is a conservative Republican with a low-key approach. Although this is his first term serving on the Committee of Ways and Means, he has been a member of the Budget Committee since his arrival in the House.

Congressman McCrery was first elected to the House as a Democrat in 1988, taking over the seat of his former boss, Congressman Buddy Roemer. In 1991, he switched to the Republican Party.

Congressman McCrery will continue to serve on the Health Subcommittee of Ways and Means. He was given a seat on the Human Resources Subcommittee.

HEALTH CARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

As a member of the Ways and Means Health Subcommittee, Congressman McCrery wrote his own bill, the Health Savings and Security Act (H.R. 4202). He was a co-sponsor of Michel's Action Now Health Care bill.

Congressman McCrery has expressed the need for the health care system needs to be streamlined before assessing broad based taxes.

WELFARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

Congressman McCrery was a co-sponsor of Republican welfare reform bill in the 103rd Congress.

Representative Jim McCrery (R-LA) 5th



Born:	9/18/49, Shreveport, LA
Education:	LA Tech U., B.A.; LA State U., J.D.
Military:	None
Prev. Occup.:	Lawyer; congressional aide
Family:	Single
Religion:	Methodist
Pol. Career:	Candidate for Leesville City Council, 1978
Elected:	1988
Residence:	Shreveport
Committees:	Ways and Means

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

103rd Congress:

Congressman McCrery was a co-sponsor of Republican welfare reform bill, the Responsibility and Empowerment Support Program Providing Child Care and Training Act (Michel, H.R. 3500).

Congressman McCrery co-sponsored the Action Now Health Care Reform Act of 1993, legislation to reform the health insurance market and contain health care costs (Michel, H.R. 101). He also was a co-sponsor of the Republican welfare reform bill (Talent, H.R. 4473); the Welfare and Teenage Pregnant Reduction Act (Meyers, H.R. 1293); the Social Security Independence and Program Improvement Act (Jacobs, H.R. 4277); and the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act (Richardson, H.R. 1709).

102nd Congress:

Congressman McCrery co-sponsored legislation to reform the health insurance market and contain health care costs (H.R. 5325) and to reform the medical liability system (H.R. 3516).

GROUP RATINGS:

	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC*
1992	0	10	91	74
1991	-	8	85	-

* Formerly NTU

January 5, 1995

LOUISIANA

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	4,295,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	1,233,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	29.2%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$15,712	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	24.2%	14.5%
1990	23.6%	13.5%
1983	21.6%	15.2%
1979	18.6%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	5.6%	2.8%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old	39.4%	
Unemployment Rate (1992)	8.1%	7.4%
FMAP	73.71%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
FINANCIAL DATA		
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$197,689,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$177,466,000	\$22,553,062,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$ 20,223,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-2 children-0 income)	\$190	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	20.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$295	\$295
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$495	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	51.0%	69.0
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	0	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	7.14%	4.9%

January 5, 1995

LOUISIANA (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

<u>PROGRAM PARTICIPATION</u>	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
Average Monthly Caseload	90,019	4,981,301
Basic	88,928	4,622,000
UP	1,091	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	1.2%	7.2
Average Number in AFDC Unit	3.0	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	52.2%	46.5%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	1.5%	27.2
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	6.0%	5.4
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	0.5%	24.8
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	18.17%	9.95
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	28.4%	21.3
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	3.5%	7.4
Number of JOBS Participants	7,349	541,995
Participation Rate	14.6%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$16,465,914	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$16,465,914	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	100.0%	74.6%

LOUISIANA

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>	FY 93	FY 93
Total Collections (in millions)	\$103.1	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$26.8	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$76.2	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$3.19	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	22.1%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	288,552	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	14.0%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	38.5%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$2,544	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991 (Source:NCHS)	13,272 27,694	554,205 1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	47.9%	45.7%

LOUISIANA

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	2,784	(1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	5,633	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)	28.56	(Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		1.9 (in millions)

LOUISIANA

**CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
(CCDBG)**

	FY 1993	
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	22,956*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$23,624	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

LOUISIANA

HEAD START

	FY 1994	
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$75,850	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	19,344	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	34%	38
# GRANTEES	43	1,405

LOUISIANA
NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE	U.S.		
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
3	260,000	259	34,997,412

LOUISIANA
REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/)	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
	\$	
683	1,274,942	1,153

- a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.
- b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.
- c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Congressman Mel Hancock was elected to Congress in 1988. He was the oldest freshman member of the 101st Congress. He is well known for his opposition to government involvement and favors privatization of many government activities.

In the 104th Congress, Congressman Hancock continues to serve on the Oversight Subcommittee. His new assignments are on the Social Security and Trade Subcommittee.

Congressman Hancock's district includes the region's industrial and commercial center with Kraft, Litton, 3M, Rockwell and Zenith as major employers. During the 102nd Congress, Congressman Hancock passed his bill creating tax-free savings accounts for parents and grandparents who are saving for college for their children and grandchildren.

WELFARE REFORM QUESTIONS

Congressman Hancock was not an active member of Ways and Means on welfare issues. He did actively support tax-free savings accounts.

WELFARE REFORM QUESTIONS

Congressman Hancock met with the Co-Chairs of the Welfare Reform Team recently for a briefing of the members of the Republican Task Force on Welfare Reform. However, he had no specific questions or comments on the Administration's

Congressman Mel Hancock (R-MO) 7th



Born: 9/14/29, Cape Fair, MO
Education: Southwest MO State U., B.S.
Military: Air Force, 1951-53; Air Force Reserve 1953-65
Prev. Occup.: Businessman
Family: Wife, Alma McDaniel; 3 children
Religion: Church of Christ
Pol. Career: Sought Republican nomination for U.S. Senate, 1982; Republican nominee for lieutenant governor, 1984
Elected: 1988
Residence: Springfield
Committees: Ways and Means

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

103rd Congress:

Congressman Hancock was a co-sponsor of the Republican welfare reform bill, the Responsibility and Empowerment Support Program Providing Employment, Child Care, and Training Act (Michel, H.R. 3500).

Congressman Hancock has co-sponsored Health Freedom Act, which would establish provisions regarding the regulation of dietary supplements (Gallegly, H.R. 509); Action Now Health Care Reform Act, which would improve access to health insurance and contain cost (Michel, H.R. 101); and Social Security Domestic Employment Tax Simplification Act, which would simplify the payment of employment taxes (Klug, H.R. 899).

GROUP RATINGS:

	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC*
1992	0	25	96	100
1991	-	8	100	-

* Formerly NTU

January 6, 1995

MISSOURI

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	5,334,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	1,319,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	25.8%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$18,835	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	15.6%	14.5%
1990	13.4%	13.5%
1983	16.7%	15.2%
1979	12.2%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	3.4%	2.8%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old	20.4%	
Unemployment Rate (1992)	5.7%	7.4%
FMAP	60.26%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
FINANCIAL DATA		
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$319,469,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$286,137,000	\$22,553,082,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$33,333,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (No more 2 children-0 income)	\$292	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	30.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit-Ann. 1994	\$295	\$295
Combined Benefits-Ann. 1994	\$587	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	61.0%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	0	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1992)	5.27%	4.9%

January 6, 1995

MISSOURI (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

<u>PROGRAM PARTICIPATION</u>	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
Average Monthly Caseload	89,906	4,961,301
Basic	84,764	4,623,000
UP	5,142	339,000
UP as % of Caseload	5.7%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	3.0	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	45.6%	46.5%
% Change in Caseload FY 1992-1988	25.7%	27.3%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	5.0%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1992-1988	23.1%	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	92.2%	87.3%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	25.0%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	5.7%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	5,156	541,995
Participation Rate	15.0%	17.6%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$18,938,914	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$ 9,824,840	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	51.9%	74.6%

MISSOURI

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
	FY 93	FY 93
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>		
Total Collections (in millions)	\$189.2	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$51.2	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$138.0	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$4.30	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	13.7%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	328,368	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	19.3%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	68.5%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$2,990	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established	24,292	554,205
Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991 (Source:NCHS)	23,736	1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	102.3%	45.7%

MISSOURI

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	4,555	(1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	8,785	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)	29.07	(Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		1.1 (in millions)

MISSOURI

**CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
(CCDBG)**

FY 1993		
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	6,710*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$15,270	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

MISSOURI

HEAD START

FY 1994		
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$55,960	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	14,063	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	37	38
# GRANTEES	19	1,405

MISSOURI

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
0	0	259	34,997,412

MISSOURI

REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/)	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
	\$	
1,734	2,094,706	2,010

a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.

b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.

c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Congressman Dave Camp is considered a moderate who has also been known to take a hard line against tax increases and abortion.

Dow Chemical's international headquarters and a Dow Corning plant dominate his district's economy. The city is surrounded by small, rural communities and farmland.

Congressman Camp has focused on agricultural issues, as well as improving his district's roads and bridges. He also is on record as supporting a school voucher program.

In the 104th Congress, Congressman Camp remains on the Human Resources Subcommittee. His new assignment is serving on the Trade Subcommittee.

HEALTH CARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

Congressman Camp was not an active member of Ways and Means on health care issues. During health care reform hearings in the 103rd, he inquired about coverage for farm workers residing in his rural district.

WELFARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

Congressman Camp is proud of Michigan's innovation in welfare reform. He said that he would be interested in seeing many of Michigan's provisions in the bill. In general, he expressed his desire to see a bipartisan bill.

Congressman Dave Camp (R-MI) 4th



Born:	7/9/53, Midland, MI
Education:	Albion College, B.A.; U. of CA, San Diego, J.D.
Military:	None
Prev. Occup.:	Congressional aide; lawyer
Family:	Single
Religion:	Roman Catholic
Pol. Career:	MI House, 1989-91
Elected:	1990
Residence:	Midland
Committees:	Ways and Means

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

103rd Congress:

Congressman Camp is a co-sponsor of the Republican welfare reform bill (Michel, H.R. 3500); Cooper's Managed Competition Act (H.R. 3222), Michel's Affordable Now Health Care (H.R. 3080) and Gallegly's Health Freedom Act, which would have established provisions regarding the regulation of dietary supplements (H.R. 509).

102nd Congress:

Congressman Camp co-sponsored bills to streamline medical claims processing (Combest, H.R. 2625), to establish medical savings accounts (Santorum, H.R. 4130), to reform the small group health insurance market (Weber, H.R. 4054), and to reform the overall health insurance market and contain health care costs (Michel, H.R. 5325).

GROUP RATINGS:

	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC*
1992	9	25	84	75
1991	-	8	80	-

* Formerly NTU

MICHIGAN

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	9,478,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	2,468,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	26.6%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$19,508	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	13.5%	14.5%
1990	14.3%	13.5%
1983	16.8%	15.2%
1979	10.4%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	3.1%	2.8%
Unemployment Rate (1992)	8.8%	7.4%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old	24.3%	20.8%
FMAP	55.84%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
<u>FINANCIAL DATA</u>	STATE	U.S.
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$1,362,774,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$ 1,192,105,000	\$22,553,082,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$ 170,669,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-2 children-0 income)	\$459	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	48.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$258	\$295
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$717	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	75%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	0	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	4.14	4.96

January 5, 1995

MICHIGAN (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

PROGRAM PARTICIPATION	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
Average Monthly Caseload	229,585	4,981,301
Basic	198,000	4,622,000
UP	31,585	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	13.8%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	3.0	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	61.3%	46.5%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	5.8%	27.2%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	7.3%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	4.4%	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	10.53%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	9.6%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	13.2%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	47,458	541,995
Participation Rate	20.1%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$55,305,491	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$35,196,957	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	63.6%	74.6%

MICHIGAN

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>	<u>FY 92</u>	<u>FY 92</u>
Total Collections (in millions)	\$859.5	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$169.3	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$690.2	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$8.29	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	9.8%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	1,241,644	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	17.5%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	46.9%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$3,951	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991 (Source:NCHS)	28,076	554,204
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	40,941	1,213,769
	69%	46%

MICHIGAN

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	8,672	8,300 (1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	10,473	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)	103.3	111.6 (Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		2.3 (in millions)

MICHIGAN

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CCDBG)

	FY 1993	
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	23,554*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$24,658	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

MICHIGAN

HEAD START

	FY 1994	
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$126,644	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	30,695	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	42	38
# GRANTEES	32	1,405

MICHIGAN

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
11	926,272	259	34,997,412

MICHIGAN

REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/)	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
2,272	\$4,962,625	2,272

(a) Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.

(b) Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.

(c) Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Congressman Jim Ramstad first came to the House in 1990 and he identifies strongly with the conservative, reform-minded Republicans in his class. Ramstad is conservative on economic issues, and more sympathetic to environmental issues. He is pro-choice and has worked to provide legal services to refugees and to help the disabled start small businesses. In the 104th Congress, he will join the Ways and Means Committee, serving on the Subcommittees on Oversight and Trade.

Ramstad was exposed to politics at an early age. As a child he frequently visited with North Dakota Senator Milton Young; he saw President Eisenhower in 1956 and met President Kennedy in 1963. In fact, Ramstad is in the background of the now famous photo of a young Bill Clinton shaking President Kennedy's hand.

Ramstad worked as an intern to Senator Young and as a staffer to Congressman Tom Kleppe. He beat a Democratic State Senator in 1980, and served until 1990. In the Minnesota State Senate he worked on drug related issues like chemical dependency in young people and cocaine babies. In the 103rd Congress, Ramstad served on the Judiciary, Small Business, and Joint Economic Committees.

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

103rd Congress:

Congressman Ramstad sponsored the Health Care Administrative Simplification Act (H.R. 2991); the Common Sense Budget Act (H.R. 323); the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children Act (H.R. 324); the Americans with Disabilities Business

**Congressman
Jim Ramstad
(R-MN) 3rd**



Born:	May 6, 1946 Jamestown, ND
Family:	Single
Residence:	Minnetonka, MN
Religion:	Protestant
Education:	Univ. of MN, B.A. George Washington Univ., J.D.
Military:	Army Reserves, 1968-74
Prev. Occup:	Research consultant in MN House of Reps. 1969 Spec. Asst. U.S. Rep. Kleppe, 1979 Practicing Attorney, 1973-80 Professor, American Univ., 1975-78 MN Senate, 1981-90 MN Senate, 1981-90
Pol. Career:	
Elected	1990
Committees:	Ways and Means

Development Act (H.R. 794); and the Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Act (H.R. 3993). Ramstad co-sponsored the Responsibility and Empowerment Support Act (Michel, H.R. 3470). He did not endorse any of the major health care reform bills, but did co-sponsor the Health Care Anti-Trust Improvements Act (Archer, H.R. 3486); the Consumer Choice Health Security Act (Stearns, H.R. 3698); and the Health Care Reform Jobs Preservation Act (Gallo, H.R. 3880).

GROUP RATINGS

	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC
1992	43	42	68	75
1991	--	33	85	--

January 5, 1995

MINNESOTA

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	4,517,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1993)	1,170,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	26.7%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$20,049	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	12.8%	14.5%
1990	12.0%	13.5%
1983	12.3%	15.2%
1979	9.5%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	3.3%	2.8%
Child Poverty Rate (1992) 5 to 17 years old	11.3%	
Unemployment Rate (1992)	5.1%	7.4%
FMAP	54.93%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
FINANCIALS		
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$438,799,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$385,900,000	\$22,553,082,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$52,899,000	\$2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (per dependent children < 6 income)	\$532	\$365
AFDC Benefit as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	55.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Expenditure 1994	\$236	\$295
Combined Benefit 1994	\$768	\$661
Combined Benefit as % of 1994 Poverty Threshold	80.0%	69%
% Change in Expenditures Since 1992	0	-1.3%
QC Error Rate	1.80%	4.9%

January 5, 1995

MINNESOTA (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION		
Average Monthly Caseload	64,145	4,961,301
Basic	57,309	4,621,000
UP	6,936	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	10.8%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	3.0	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	45.2%	46.5%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	16.4%	27.2%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	4.2%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	17.3%	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	6.90%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	39.6%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	13.8%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	5,418	541,995
Participation Rate	20.7%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$14,893,095	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$11,676,926	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	78.4%	74.6%

MINNESOTA

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>	FY 93	FY 93
Total Collections (in millions)	\$214.5	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$56.0	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$158.5	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$4.20	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	13.2%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	198,795	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	36.9%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	73.9%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$2,923	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991 (Source:NCHS)	3,749 14,984	554,205 1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	25.0%	45.7%

MINNESOTA

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	3,607	(1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	9,700	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)	33.00	(Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		655.4 (in thou)

MINNESOTA

**CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
(CCDBG)**

FY 1993		
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	12,125*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$11,581	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

MINNESOTA

HEAD START

FY 1994		
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$36,919	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	8,576	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	34%	38
# GRANTEES	23	1,405

MINNESOTA

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
8	916,740	259	34,997,412

MINNESOTA

REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/)	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
	\$	
2,784	5,826,175	1,213

a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.

b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.

c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Three term incumbent Richard Zimmer has amassed one of the most fiscally conservative voting records in the House. The Congressman was rewarded for this voting record and was given a seat on the powerful Ways and Means Committee for the 104th Congress. (In the 103rd Congress, he served on the Government Operations and Science, Space and Technology Committees.)

His conservative financial leanings are the basis for his support for a balanced budget amendment. He has fought against massive public works projects such as the Space Station, Super Collider, and new nuclear submarines. Early in the President's term, the Congressman circulated a letter assuring the President that he and his colleagues were ready to make difficult spending cuts in order to cut the deficit in half.

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

103rd Congress:

The Congressman has not been very active in areas of concern to the Department. Yet, he has co-sponsored the following notable legislation which is pertinent to the Department: Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act of 1993 (Schumer, H.R. 796); Medicare Waste and Fraud Reduction (Santorum, H.R. 1130); Head Start Quality Improvement Act (Goodling, H.R. 1528); Long-Term Care Insurance Incentive Act of 1993 (Johnson, H.R. 2317); Health Care Savings Plan of 1993 (Santorum, H.R. 3413); Responsibility and Empowerment Support Program Providing Employment, Child Care, and Training Act (Michel, H.R. 3500); Health Reform Consensus Act of 1994 (Rowland, H.R. 3955) and Real Welfare Reform Act of 1994 (Talent, H.R. 4566).

Congressman Dick Zimmer (R-NJ) 12th



Born:	August 16, 1944 Newark, NJ
Family:	Wife, Marfy
Residence:	Delaware Township
Religion:	Jewish
Education:	Yale Univ. B.A. & LL.B.
Military:	None
Prev. Occup.:	attorney
Pol. Career:	NJ Assembly 1981-87 NJ Senate, 1987-91 Chair, NJ Republican Platform Committee, 1989
Elected Committees:	1990 Ways and Means

GROUP RATINGS

YEAR	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC
1992	43	42	76	80
1991	--	42	70	--

January 5, 1995

NEW JERSEY

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	7,879,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	1,811,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	23.4%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$26,457	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	10.0%	14.5%
1990	9.2%	13.5%
1983	10.9%	15.2%
1979	9.5%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	0.5%	2.8%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old	16.4%	
Unemployment Rate (1992)	8.4%	7.4%
FMAP	50.0%	55.0%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

<u>FINANCIAL DATA</u>	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$678,119,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$533,594,000	\$22,553,082,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$144,525,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-2 children-0 income)	\$424	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	44.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$276	\$295
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$700	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	73%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	0	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	4.69%	4.96

January 5, 1995

NEW JERSEY (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

PROGRAM PARTICIPATION	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
Average Monthly Caseload	125,930	4,981,301
Basic	121,254	4,623,000
UP	4,676	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	3.7%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	2.9	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	53.6%	46.5
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	17.5%	27.2
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	4.3%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	17.5%	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	6.36%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	18.6%	21.3
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	2.7%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	9,623	541,995
Participation Rate	15.3%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$27,006,442	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$27,006,442	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	100.0%	74.6%

NEW JERSEY

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>	FY 93	FY 93
Total Collections (in millions)	\$407.8	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$84.0	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$323.8	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$4.02	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	9.5%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	584,521	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	20.9%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	58.4%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$3,335	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991 (Source:NCHS)	7,453	554,205
Percent Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	31,972	1,213,769
	23.3%	45.7%

NEW JERSEY

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
Number of Foster Children	4,115	(1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Expenditures	7,673	Not Available
Per Foster Child	25.30	(Estimated)
	(in millions)	
Total FIFIS Expenditures		1.1
		(in millions)

NEW JERSEY

**CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
(CCDBG)**

	FY 1993	
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	13,758*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$14,805	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

NEW JERSEY

HEAD START

	FY 1994	
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$71,171	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	12,898	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	41%	38
# GRANTEES	26	1,405

NEW JERSEY
NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
1	134,000	259	34,997,412

NEW JERSEY

REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/)	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
	\$	
2,403	3,283,936	1,426

a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.

b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.

c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Congressman Jim Nussle won the seat representing the second district of Iowa in 1990. His victory over Democrat Eric Tabor made him the youngest member of Congress at the age of 30. Congressman Nussle beat three-term Democrat Dave Nagle of the old 3rd district, 50 to 49 percent in the 1992 election when redistricting pitted the two incumbents against each other.

The 1994 mid-term elections earned Congressman Nussle a seat on the Ways and Means Committee following his service as the GOP transition chief. He is serving on the Subcommittee on Human Resources.

Congressman Nussle was one of the Gang of Seven, a group of freshman political reformers, during his first term. He spoke out against the Democratic leadership for not fully disclosing the House bank overdrafts. Congressman Nussle, who is anti-abortion, also was very critical of the way the House operated. He attempted to cut congressional salaries 5 percent every year the federal budget was not balanced.

In the 100th Congress, Congressman Nussle served on the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Agriculture Committees.

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

103rd Congress:

Congressman Nussle was a co-sponsor of Michel's Affordable Health Care Now Act (H.R. 3080) and Cooper's Managed Competition Act (H.R. 3222).

Congressman Jim Nussle (R-IA) 2nd



Born:	6/27/60 Des Moines
Education:	Luther College, B.A.; Drake U., J.D.
Military:	None
Prev. Occup.:	Delaware Cnty. Atty. 1896-90
Family:	Wife, Leslie
Religion:	Lutheran
Pol. Career:	Delaware Cnty. Atty., 1986-90
Elected:	1990
Residence:	Manchester
Committees:	Ways and Means

GROUP RATINGS:

	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC*
1992	0	25	76	80
1991	-	8	85	-

* Formerly NTU

January 5, 1995

IOWA

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	2,814,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	721,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	26.0%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$18,287	\$16,053
Poverty Rate		
1992	11.3%	14.5%
1990	10.4%	13.5%
1983	16.7%	15.2%
1979	10.1%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	1.2%	2.8%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old	11.1%	
Unemployment Rate (1992)	4.6%	7.4%
FMAP	62.74%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
FINANCIAL DATA		
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$180,899,000	\$25,772,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$163,402,000	\$22,553,082,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$ 17,497,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-2 children-0 income)	\$426	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	44.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$268	\$295
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$694	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	72.0%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	0	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	5.22%	4.9%

January 5, 1995

IOWA (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION		
Average Monthly Caseload	36,672	4,981,301
Basic	34,472	4,612,000
UP	2,200	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	6.0%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	1.8	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	45.3%	46.5%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	0	37.2%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	3.6%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	-1.5	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	6.83%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	25.4%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	19.1%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	6,382	541,995
Participation Rate	14.4%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$8,407,262	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$5,859,440	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	69.7%	74.6%

IOWA

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>	FY 93	FY 93
Total Collections (in millions)	\$109.3	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$36.8	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$72.5	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$5.14	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	13.8%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	155,822	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	21.2%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	75.0%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$3,312	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established	4,952	554,205
Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991 (Source: NCHS)	8,657	1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	57.2%	45.7%

IOWA

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children		(1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children		Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)		(Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		(in millions)

IOWA

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
(CCDBG)

FY 1993		
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	7,460*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$7,755	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

IOWA

HEAD START

FY 1994		
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$23,421	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	5,946	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	35	38
# GRANTEES	18	1,405

IOWA

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
0	0	259	34,997,412

IOWA

REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/)	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
	\$	
844	1,828,732	690

a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.

b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.

c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

IOWA

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
0	0	259	34,997,412

IOWA

REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/)	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
	\$	
844	1,828,732	690

a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.

b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.

c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Congressman Sam Johnson was elected to represent the 3rd District in 1991 in a special election. He is a former Air Force fighter pilot and was a prisoner of war in Vietnam for seven years. Incumbent Steve Bartlett created an open seat in the 3rd District when he resigned to run for Mayor of Dallas. Congressman Johnson served in the Texas House of Representatives from 1984 to 1991.

The Republican take-over of Congress in the 1994 mid-term elections enabled Congressman Johnson to be selected to serve on the Ways and Means Committee. He has seats on both the Social Security and Oversight Subcommittees.

Congressman Johnson has a conservative record in the House. He has opposed public works projects, voting for more IRAs and against extending unemployment benefits. In the 103rd Congress, he served on the Committees for Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Small Business; and Science, Space and Technology.

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

103rd Congress:

Congressman Johnson sponsored The Prescription for Health Act (H.R. 4840). He co-sponsored of Michel's Action Now Health Care Reform Act (H.R. 101), which would have improved access to health insurance and also contained costs. He was also a co-sponsor of the Welfare and Teen Pregnancy Reduction Act (Meyers, H.R. 1295); the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act (Richardson, H.R. 1709); and the Health Savings and Security Act (McCrery, H.R. 4202).

Congressman Sam Johnson (R-TX) 3rd



Born:	10/11/30 San Antonio
Education:	Southern Methodist U., B.A., George Washington U., M.S.
Military:	Air Force, 1951-79 (Korea & Vietnam)
Prev. Occup.:	TX House of Reps., 1984-91
Family:	Wife, Shirley
Religion:	Methodist
Pol. Career:	TX House of Reps., 1984-91
Elected:	1991
Residence:	Dallas
Committees:	Ways and Means

GROUP RATINGS:

	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC*
1992	0	25	100	100
1991	-	0	100	-

* Formerly NTU

January 5, 1995

TEXAS

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	18,031,000	257,905,000
Child Population (1990)	4,858,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	28.6%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$17,892	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	17.8%	14.5%
1990	15.9%	13.5%
1983	15.7%	15.2%
1979	14.7%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	3.1%	2.8%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old	22.9%	20.8%
Unemployment Rate (1992)	7.5%	7.4%
FMAP	64.44%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
FINANCIAL DATA		
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$613,304,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$533,764,000	\$22,553,882,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$ 14,979,000	\$ 2,819,001,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-2 children-0 income)	\$184	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	19.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$295	\$295
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$479	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	50%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1990	0	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	8.02	4.96

January 5, 1995

TEXAS (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

PROGRAM PARTICIPATION	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
Average Monthly Caseload	278,657	4,981,301
Basic	270,821	4,622,000
UP	7,836	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	2.8%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	2.9	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	32.1%	46.5%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	56.9%	27.2%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	4.3%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	49.3%	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	13.90%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	26.4%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Unearned Income	8.6%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	23,953	541,995
Participation Rate	12.8%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$48,208,133	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$37,306,964	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	77.4%	74.6%

TEXAS

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>	FY 93	FY 93
Total Collections (in millions)	\$309.5	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$66.2	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$243.3	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$2.31	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	23.2%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	753,663	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	14.1%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	35.7%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$2,917	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established	30,002	554,205
Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991 (Source:NCHS)	56,528	1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	53%	46%

TEXAS

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	4,920	5,400 (1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	10,613	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)	72.2	75.2 (Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$ (in millions)		5.4

TEXAS

**CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
(CCDBG)**

	FY 1993	
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	57,919*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$74,989	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expand their CCDBG funds.

TEXAS

HEAD START

	FY 1994	
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$213,326	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	51,501	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	31	38
# GRANTEES	70	1,405

TEXAS

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
0	0	259	34,997,412

TEXAS

REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/)	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
	\$	
5,569	5,509,130	5,556

a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.

b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.

c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Congresswoman Dunn represents much of metropolitan Seattle, the most affluent district in Washington state. Prior to her election to the 103rd Congress, she served for almost a dozen years as the Republican State Party Chairperson. Her accomplishments with the state party led her to active involvement with the Republican National Committee, where she was elected Vice Chairman from the Western Region. During the 103rd Congress, Congresswoman Dunn was the only Republican member of the Washington Delegation in the House; she is joined by six new Republican Washingtonians in the 104th Congress.

Congresswoman Dunn is a new member of the Ways and Means Committee. She is one of two women on the Committee and will serve on the Human Resources and Trade Subcommittees.

Congresswoman Dunn is pro-choice on abortion, but otherwise is philosophically conservative. She is friendly with Ross Perot, and has invited him to visit House Administration hearings.

WELFARE REFORM ISSUES / PRIORITIES

Congresswoman Dunn will influence the welfare reform debate from her seat on the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources. In the 103rd Congress, she co-sponsored the Responsibility and Empowerment Support Program (H.R. 3500, Michel), the Welfare and Teenage Pregnancy Reduction Act (H.R. 1293, Meyers); and the Family and Medical Leave Accounts Act (H.R. 719, Grandy).

Congresswoman Jennifer Dunn (R-WA)



Born: July 29, 1941
Education: Stanford, B.A.
Military: None
Prev. Occup: Systems Engineer, IBM, 1964-69; P.R., King County Assessors Office, 1978-80; Delegate, U.N. Comm. on Status of Women, 1984, 1990; Chair, WA State Repub. Party, 1981-82.
Family: Divorced
Religion: Episcopalian
Pol. Career: Chair, WA State Repub. Party
Elected: 1992
Residence: Bellevue
Committees: 103rd Congress: House Administration, Public Works and Transportation, Science Space and Technology; Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress
104th Congress: Ways and Means

HEALTH CARE REFORM ISSUES / PRIORITIES

Congresswoman Dunn describes herself as a proponent of women's health issues. In the 103rd Congress, she co-sponsored the Affordable Health Care Act Now (H.R. 3080, Michel); and the Health Care Anti-Trust Improvement Act (H.R. 3486, Archer).

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

103rd Congress

Congresswoman Dunn was an advocate of Congressional reform in the 103rd Congress as the only freshman member chosen by Minority Leader Michel to serve on the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. As a result of her work on that committee, Congresswoman Dunn has been appointed by the House Republican leadership to the House Oversight Committee and to the Republican Taskforce on Committee Review. In the 103rd Congress, she co-sponsored the Federal Mandate Relief Act (H.R. 140, Condit) and the Medicaid Mammography Coverage Act (H.R. 425, Vucanovich).

GROUP RATINGS

	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC*
1992	23	--	88	--
1991	--	--	86	--

* Formerly NTU

WASHINGTON

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	5,255,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	1,267,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	26.0	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$20,398	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	11.0%	14.5%
1990	8.9%	13.5%
1983	10.8%	15.2%
1979	9.8%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1992-1979)	1.2	2.8%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old	12.3%	
Unemployment Rate (1992)	7.5%	7.4%
FMAP	55.02%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
FINANCIAL DATA		
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$669,460,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$602,392,000	\$22,553,082,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$ 67,068,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-2 children-0 income)	\$546	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	57.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$258	\$295
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$804	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	84.0%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	2.8%	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	5.83%	4.96

WASHINGTON (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

<u>PROGRAM PARTICIPATION</u>	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
Average Monthly Caseload	101,310	4,981,301
Basic	85,259	4,622,000
UP	16,051	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	15.8%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	2.8	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	41.6%	46.3%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	27.6%	27.2%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	5.5%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	29.3	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	87.3%	87.3%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	22.8%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	9.1%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	19,013	541,995
Participation Rate	34.7%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$23,879,456	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$19,905,000	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	83.4%	74.6%

WASHINGTON

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
	FY 93	FY 93
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>		
Total Collections (in millions)	\$307.3	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$100.3	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$206.9	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expends.	\$3.42	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	14.9%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	308,092	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	34.3%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	76.8%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$2,904	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991 (Source:NCHS)	12,539 19,861	554,205 1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	63.1%	45.7%

WASHINGTON

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	2,484	(1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	8,835	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)	19.89	(Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		938.6 (in thou)

WASHINGTON

**CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
(CCDBG)**

FY 1993		
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	37,809*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$12,974	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

WASHINGTON

HEAD START

FY 1994		
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$45,958	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	8,260	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	27	38
# GRANTEES	26	1,405

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
44	6,222,853	259	34,997,412

WASHINGTON

REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/)	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
	\$	
5,730	11,383,013	4,756

a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.

b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.

c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Congressman Collins represents the 6th district of Georgia, most of which was included in the district which Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich represented in the 1980s. Congressman Collins is new to the Ways and Means Committee, and will serve on its Human Resources and Social Security Subcommittees.

Congressman Collins grew up in Jackson and owned a trucking company. He served as a Democrat on the Butts County Commission in the late 1970s; after he lost in 1980, he went to a Republican party meeting and was elected Chairman. In 1988, he was elected to the state Senate where he worked on welfare and ethics reforms and bills to fight drug dealing.

WELFARE REFORM ISSUES / PRIORITIES

Congressman Collins will have a influence on welfare reform from his position on the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources. In the 103rd Congress, he co-sponsored the Responsibility and Empowerment Support Act (Michel, H.R. 3500); and the Real Welfare Reform Act of 1994 (Talent, H.R. 4473).

HEALTH CARE REFORM ISSUES / PRIORITIES

In the 103rd Congress, Congressman Collins co-sponsored several health care reform bills including: the Affordable Health Care Act (Michel, H.R. 3080); the Health Reform Consensus Act (H.R. 3955; Rowland); the Bipartisan Health Care Reform Act (H.R. 5228, Rowland); and the Health Care Anti-Trust Improvements Act (Archer, H.R. 3486).

Congressman Mac Collins (R-GA)



Born:	Oct. 15, 1944
Education:	Did not attend college.
Military:	Army Nat'l. Guard
Prev. Occup.:	Founder and Pres., Collins Trucking Co., 1965-92
Family:	Wife, Julie
Religion:	Methodist
Pol. Career:	Chmn., Butts County Comm., 1977-80; Chmn., Butts County Repub. Party, 1981- 82; GA Senate, 1988-92.
Elected:	1992
Residence:	McDonough
Committees:	103rd Congress: Public Works and Transportation; Small Business. 104th Congress: Ways and Means.

GROUP RATINGS:

	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC*
1992	8	--	98	--
1991	--	--	95	--

* Formerly NTU

GEORGIA

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	6,917,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	1,737,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (< 18)	26.8	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$18,130	\$16,053
Poverty Rate		
1992	17.8	14.5%
1990	15.8	13.5%
1983	18.8	15.2%
1979	16.6	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	1.2	2.8%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old	17.5%	
Unemployment Rate (1992)	6.9	
FMAP	62.08%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
<u>FINANCIAL DATA</u>	STATE	U.S.
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$489,177,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$433,929,000	\$22,553,082,900
Administrative Expenditures	\$ 55,248,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-2 children-0 income)	\$280	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	29.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$295	\$295
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$575	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	60.0%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	0	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	3.37%	4.96%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION		
Average Monthly Caseload	141,279	4,991,301
Basic	140,260	4,622,000
UP	1,019	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	0.7%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	2.8	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	44.3%	46.5%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	54.8%	27.2%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	5.0%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	54.5%	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	85.9%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	29.4%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	7.6%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	12,454	541,595
Participation Rate	18.2%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$25,862,150	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$14,788,997	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	61.6%	74.6%

GEORGIA

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
	FY 93	FY 93
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>		
Total Collections (in millions)	\$205.6	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$84.6	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$120.9	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$4.47	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	17.8%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	478,116	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	16.9%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	49.7%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$2,540	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991 (Source:NCHS)	29,329 38,116	554,205 1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	77.0%	45.7%

GEORGIA

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	3,254	(1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	16,654	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)	24.5	(Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		1.6 (in millions)

GEORGIA

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
(CCDBG)

	FY 1993	
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	10,881 *	755,000 *
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$25,037	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

GEORGIA

HEAD START

	FY 1994	
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$81,948	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	19,445	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	36	38
# GRANTEES	28	1,405

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
1	65,000	259	34,997,412

GEORGIA

REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/)	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
	\$	
3,128	3,196,350	4,267

a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.

b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.

c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Congressman Portman was elected to his second term in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1994, inheriting the seat formerly held by Bill Gradison. (Gradison, a leading Republican Ways and Means member and authority on budget and health issues, left the House to become head of the Health Insurance Association of America in 1993.) Congressman Portman is new to the Ways and Means Committee, and will serve on its Social Security Subcommittee. He is the only member of the Ohio delegation to serve on the committee.

Prior to his election to Congress, Congressman Portman practiced business and international law, and, from 1989 to 1991, served in the Bush White House, first as Associate Counsel to the President, then as Director of the White House Office of Legislative Affairs. In Cincinnati, he continues to be a member of the Chamber of Commerce's State and Federal Relations Committee.

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

During his first two years in Congress, Congressman Portman focused on cutting Federal spending and reducing the national debt. While on the House Government Operations Committee, he supported unfunded mandate relief legislation (H.R. 2789).

103rd Congress:

Congressman Portman co-sponsored the Affordable Health Care Act Now (Michel, H.R. 3080); the Health Freedom Act (Gallegly, H.R. 509); the Health Care Information Modernization and Security Act

Congressman Rob Portman (R-OH)



Born: Dec. 19, 1955
Education: Dartmouth College; B.A.; Univ. of MI Law School, J.D.
Military: None
Prev. Occup: Practicing attorney, 1984-88; Assoc. Cnsl., Pres. Bush, 1989; White House Legis. Affairs Dir., 1990-91; Alternate U.S. Rep. to UN Human Rights Committee, 1992.
Family: Wife, Jane
Religion: Methodist
Pol. Career: Hamilton County Repub. Cmte., 1984-present
Elected: May, 1993
Residence: Cincinnati
Committees: 103rd Congress: Government Operations; Small Business; 104th Congress: Ways and Means.

(Hobson, H.R. 3137); the Health Care Modernization and Security Act (Hobson, H.R. 3137); and the Medicaid Health Allowance Act (Hobson, H.R. 2789).

GROUP RATINGS:

	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC*
1992	9	--	89	100
1991	--	--	86	100

* Formerly NTU

OHIO

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	11,091,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	2,808,000	63,524,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	25.9%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$18,624	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	12.4%	14.5%
1990	11.5%	13.5%
1983	13.6%	15.2%
1979	10.3%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	2.1%	2.8%
Unemployment Rate (1992)	7.2%	7.4%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old	18.8%	20.8%
PMAP	60.25%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
FINANCIAL DATA	STATE	U.S.
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$1,051,619,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$ 980,774,000	\$22,553,082,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$ 70,846,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-2 children-0 income)	\$341	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	36.0%	8.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$295	\$295
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$636	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	66%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	2.1%	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	8.36	4.96

January 5, 1995

OHIO (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

<u>PROGRAM PARTICIPATION</u>	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
Average Monthly Caseload	258,585	4,981,301
Basic	234,061	4,422,000
UP	23,939	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	9.3%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	2.9	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	55.0%	46.5%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	17.2%	27.2%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	6.4%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	15.6	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	11.36%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	26.3%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	7.0%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	54,038	541,995
Participation Rate	31.6%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$58,664,322	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$51,906,496	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	88.5%	74.6%

OHIO

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>	<u>FY 93</u>	<u>FY 93</u>
Total Collections (in millions)	\$714.1	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$105.7	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$608.4	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$5.48	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	7.2%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	957,196	17,110,469
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	21.9%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	59.6%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$3,408	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established Out-of-Wadlock Births-1991 (Source:NCHS)	29,139	554,204
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wadlock Births	57%	46%

OHIO

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	6,546	6,200 (1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	16,184	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)	92.0	103.2 (Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		2.8 (in millions)

January 5, 1995

OHIO

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
(CCDBG)

	FY 1993	
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	39,926*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$29,531	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

OHIO

HEAD START

	FY 1994	
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$133,868	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	33,919	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	43	38
# GRANTEES	52	1,405

OHIO
NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
0	0	259	34,997,412

OHIO
REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/)	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
	\$	
2,148	2,488,264	1,366

- a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.
- b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.
- c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Native of Erie and former city controller, Congressman Phil English succeeded seven-term Tom Ridge (R) in a heavily Democratic district in the 1994 mid-term elections. Congressman English defeated former Chamber of Commerce official Bill Leavens (D) only 49 to 47 percent for a seat that Democrats thought they could win. He was selected to serve on the Ways and Means Committee in the 104th Congress.

For the past four years, Congressman English has served as chief of staff to Republican State Senator Melissa Hart. He also held a number of other posts as a state legislative staffer, including stints as GOP executive director of the state Senate Finance Committee, executive director of the Transportation Committee, and research director of the Labor and Industry Committee.

Congressman English plans to work with other members from western Pennsylvania to direct federal funds to revitalize steel manufacturing and other troubled regional industries.

WELFARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

Congressman English expects to focus on overhauling welfare programs. He has extensive experience as a GOP policy analyst on tax and social welfare issues for the state legislature. He supports requiring welfare recipients to work for their benefits and endorses experimental programs to steer recipients into full-time jobs, including apprenticeships with private firms. He also supports limiting welfare payments to two years.

Congressman Phil English (R-PA) 21st



Born:	6/20/56 Erie, PA
Education:	Univ. of PA, B.A.
Military:	Not Available
Prev. Occup:	State Legislative Aide
Family:	Wife, Christiane
Religion:	Roman Catholic
Pol. Career:	Erie city controller, 1986-89
Elected:	1994
Residence:	Erie
Committees:	Ways and Means

January 5, 1995

PENNSYLVANIA

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	12,048,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	2,807,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<16)	23.6%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$16,386	\$16,053
Poverty Rate		
1992	11.7%	14.5%
1990	11.0%	13.5%
1983	15.5%	15.2%
1979	10.5%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	1.2%	2.8%
Unemployment Rate (1992)	7.5%	7.4%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old	17.8%	20.8%
FMAP	55.84%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
<u>FINANCIAL DATA</u>	STATE	U.S.
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$1,021,562,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$ 916,260,000	\$22,353,082,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$ 105,303,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-1 children-0 income)	\$421	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	44.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$270	\$295
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$691	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	72%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	0	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	4.92	4.96

January 5, 1993

PENNSYLVANIA (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

<u>PROGRAM PARTICIPATION</u>	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
Average Monthly Caseload	205,435	4,981,301
Basic	160,571	4,622,000
UP	44,864	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	21.8%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	2.9	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	54.2%	46.5%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	11.9%	27.2%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	5.1%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	10.4%	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	9.47%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	19.8%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	5.9%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	27,605	541,995
Participation Rate	18.4%	17.9%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$44,917,455	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$34,541,761	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	76.9%	74.6%

PENNSYLVANIA

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
	FY 93	FY 93
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>		
Total Collections (in millions)	\$814.4	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$124.5	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$689.9	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$9.09	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	5.0%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	884,525	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	30.2%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	60.3%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$3,049	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991	29,246	554,204
(Source:NCHS)	51,360	1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	45%	46%

PENNSYLVANIA

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	15,020	16,500 (1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	18,768	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)	180.5	176.6 (Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		2.3 (in millions)

PENNSYLVANIA

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CCDBG)

FY 1993		
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	8,827*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$27,797	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

PENNSYLVANIA

HEAD START

FY 1994		
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$119,319	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	25,531	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	39	38
# GRANTEES	53	1,405

PENNSYLVANIA
NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
0	0	259	34,997,412

PENNSYLVANIA
REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/) \$	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
3,616	5,088,890	2,687

- a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.
- b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.
- c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Freshman John Ensign rode the anti-incumbent tide and defeated four-term Congressman Jim Bilbray in the most Democratic part of Nevada. His success was due in part to the mood of the electorate and to Ensign's platform: anti-tax, less government and Congressional term limits.

The Congressman was born in Roseville, California, although he was raised chiefly in northern Nevada. In 1974, his family moved to Las Vegas where his father became highly successful in the casino business.

In 1987, Congressman Ensign opened the first 24-hour veterinary hospital in Las Vegas which became very successful. He left veterinary practice in 1987 to help his father with the family business, two casinos. The Congressman became general manager, supervising a staff of 1,100 employees.

Ensign received support from gun owners in the area because he opposes banning the manufacture, sale and possession of certain types of semiautomatic weapons and because Bilbray supported the 1994 crime bill. He emphasized his commitment to fight crime and crackdown on early release of criminals.

He signed the GOP's Contract With America. Furthermore, he supports a "free market approach" as a means to reform health care and favors the use of a medical savings account.

Congressman John Ensign (R-NV) 1st



Born:	March 25, 1958 Roseville, CA
Family:	Wife, Darlene Sciaretta one child
Residence:	Las Vegas, NV
Religion:	Christian
Education:	Univ. of Nevada-Las Vegas and Oregon State, B.A. Colorado State Univ. D.V.M.
Military:	None
Prev. Occup.:	veterinarian
Pol. Career:	none
Elected:	1994
Committees:	Ways and Means

January 5, 1995

NEVADA

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	1,389,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	299,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	24.9%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$20,266	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	14.4%	14.5%
1990	9.8%	13.5%
1983	9.8%	15.2%
1979	8.7%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	5.7%	2.8%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old	13.9%	
Unemployment Rate (1992)	6.6%	7.4%
FMAP	52.28%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
FINANCIAL DATA		
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$53,510,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$44,015,000	\$22,553,082,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$ 9,495,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-2 children-0 income)	\$348	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	36.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$292	\$295
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$640	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	67.0%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	-9.4%	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	3.97%	4.9%

January 5, 1995

NEVADA (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
<u>PROGRAM PARTICIPATION</u>	STATE	U.S.
Average Monthly Caseload	13,006	4,981,301
Basic	12,649	4,622,000
UP	357	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	2.7%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	2.6	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	26.3%	46.5%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	17.5%	27.2%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	2.6%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	12.6%	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	6.03%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	27.4%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	4.1%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	928	541,995
Participation Rate	13.8%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$2,314,395	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$1,166,227	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	50.4%	74.6%

NEVADA

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>	FY 93	FY 93
Total Collections (in millions)	\$37.6	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$7.0	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$30.6	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$2.39	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	17.3%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	72,197	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	19.6%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	56.7%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$2,666	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991 (Source:NCHS)	1,602 7,016	554,205 1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	22.8%	45.7%

NEVADA

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	621	(1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	2,523	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)	2.88	(Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		161.1 (in thou)

NEVADA

**CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
(CCDBG)**

	FY 1993	
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	1,610*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$2,874	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

NEVADA

HEAD START

	FY 1994	
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$8,015	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	1,793	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	26%	38
# GRANTEES	4	1,405

NEVADA

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
6	891,333	259	34,997,412

NEVADA

REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/)	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
	\$	
237	350,000	0

a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.

b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.

c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Congressman Christensen is new to both the Ways and Means Committee and the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressman Christensen comes from Omaha, Nebraska and has never before held elected office. He defeated Democrat Peter Hoagland. Christensen is one of three freshman GOP members to win seats on the Ways and Means Committee. He will serve on the Health and Social Security Subcommittees.

Congressman Christensen was closely linked to Christian conservatives during his campaign, and he describes himself as a Reagan Republican. He insists that the nation needs to return to many of the traditional family values Reagan advocated during his administration. One way to do this, Congressman Christensen believes, is by offering families a \$500-per-child annual tax credit.

Congressman Christensen stated in the Congressional Monitor that the American people are "sick of taxes, taxes, taxes." He sought a seat on the Ways and Means Committee to "inject some common sense" into the Congressional revenue raising process.

Congressman Christensen, a former insurance agent, favors cutting capital gains taxes, establishing enterprise zones, and reducing taxes on small businesses to help spur growth.

Congressman Jon Christensen (R-NE)



Born:	Feb. 20, 1963
Education:	South Texas College of Law, J.D.
Military:	None
Prev. Occup:	Insurance agent
Family:	Wife, Meredith
Religion:	Christian Missionary Alliance
Pol. Career:	None previous
Elected:	1994
Residence:	Omaha
Committees:	104th Congress: Ways and Means

January 5, 1995

NEBRASKA

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	1,607,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	430,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	27.2%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$19,084	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	10.3%	14.5%
1990	10.3%	13.5%
1983	15.3%	15.2%
1979	10.7%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	-0.6%	1.8%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old		13.5%
Unemployment Rate (1992)	3.0%	7.4%
FMAP	61.32%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
FINANCIAL DATA		
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$77,207,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$65,855,000	\$22,553,082,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$11,353,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-2 children-0 income)	\$364	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	38.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$287	\$295
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$651	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	68.0%	69.0
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	0	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	6.89%	4.9%

January 5, 1995

NEBRASKA (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

<u>PROGRAM PARTICIPATION</u>	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
Average Monthly Caseload	16,746	4,981,301
Basic	15,463	4,622,000
UP	1,283	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	7.7%	7.2
Average Number in AFDC Unit	2.8	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	49.4%	46.5
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	12.8	27.2
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	3.0	5.4
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	12.9%	24.8
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	6.66%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	36.2%	21.3
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	14.2%	7.4
Number of JOBS Participants	7,698	541,995
Participation Rate	82.9%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$3,455,464	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$2,694,516	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	78.0%	74.6%

NEBRASKA

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
	FY 93	FY 93
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>		
Total Collections (in millions)	\$71.7	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$9.8	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$61.9	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$4.17	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	8.4%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	121,579	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	19.9%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	52.8%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$2,965	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established	2,082	554,205
Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991 (Source:NCHS)	5,181	1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	40.2%	45.7%

NEBRASKA

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	1,291	(1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	3,135	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$	10.16 (in millions)	(Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		233.3 (in thou)

NEBRASKA

**CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
(CCDBG)**

FY 1993		
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	1,199*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$4,809	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

NEBRASKA

HEAD START

FY 1994		
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$14,337	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	3,644	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	35%	38
# GRANTEES	14	1,405

NEBRASKA

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
0	0	259	34,997,412

NEBRASKA

REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/)	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
	\$	
563	824,048	1,107

a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.

b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.

c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Congressman Sam Gibbons, serving his 17th term in Congress, is the Ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee. For a decade, Congressman Gibbons was second in seniority on the Ways and Means Committee and became the acting Chair in the 103rd Congress.

Congressman Gibbons was the floor manager for many of the social programs of the Great Society during the Johnson Administration, but voted against school busing and the Civil Rights Amendments of 1964 and 1968. Subsequently, he changed his position on civil rights and now supports such causes.

Congressman Gibbons represents the Tampa/St. Petersburg area in Florida. This area, like much of Florida, is comprised primarily of seniors. In fact, the median age in the district is the highest in the country. Therefore, any proposed cuts in Medicare funding are of great concern to the Congressman because they affect his district disproportionately.

Congressman Gibbons' principal legislative concern has been free trade and that is expected to continue to be his focus in the new Congress.

Congressman Sam Gibbons (D-FL) 7th

Ranking Member, Ways and Means
Committee



Born:	January 20, 1920 Tampa, FL
Family:	Wife, Martha Hanley; 3 children
Residence:	Tampa
Religion:	Presbyterian
Education:	Univ. of FL, B.A. & J.D.
Military:	Army, 1941-45
Prev. Occup:	Attorney
Pol. Career:	FL House, 1953-59 FL Senate, 1959-63
Elected:	1962
Committees:	Ways and Means, Ranking Member

WELFARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

Congressman Gibbons was the lead House sponsor of the Work and Responsibility Act of 1994. Moreover, Congressman Gibbons believed that welfare should have been moved during the last Congress and that the Administration's decision to wait was a tactical mistake. A briefing on the President's legislation was held for Congressman Gibbons and other members and staff shortly before the Administration's bill was introduced. During the briefing, Congressman Gibbons indicated his desire for the Subcommittee on Human Resources to hold additional hearings on welfare reform before the August recess of the 103rd Congress, and take action on it as soon as possible.

HEALTH CARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

Congressman Gibbons has long been interested in health care for all Americans. He took an active interest in health care reform, and attended many of the Health Subcommittee hearings and mark-ups. His health care mark was based largely on the work begun by Congressman Rostenkowski. He is a strong supporter of Medicare and has introduced bills to extend Medicare to all. During the health care reform debate last year, he strongly advocated Medicare Part C. Moreover, the effect of health reform on U.S. competitiveness has been important to him.

He was a co-sponsor of H.R. 1200, the single payer bill sponsored by Congressman McDermott, in addition to co-sponsoring the President's Health Security Act (H.R. 3600).

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

103rd Congress:

Congressman Gibbons was the lead House sponsor of the Administration's welfare reform legislation, the Work and Responsibility Act of 1994 (H.R. 4605). Moreover, the Congressman co-sponsored the Family and Medical Leave Act (Ford, H.R. 1, P.L. 103-3). He co-sponsored legislation granting women greater access to mammographies (Vucanovich, H.R. 425), banning smoking in federal buildings (Taficant, H.R. 881), protecting individuals from deadly handguns (Schumer 1025, H.R. 1025, Pub. L. 103-159) and protecting women from domestic violence (Schroeder, H.R. 1133). Furthermore he was a co-sponsor of H.R. 1200, the single payer bill sponsored by Congressman McDermott as well as a co-sponsor of the President's Health Security Act (Gephardt, H.R. 3600).

GROUP RATINGS

	ACLU	COPE		ACU	NTLC
1992	77	50		22	0
1991	--	58		16	--

January 5, 1995

FLORIDA

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	13,679,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	2,884,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (< 18)	22.3%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$19,397	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	15.3%	14.5%
1990	14.4%	13.5%
1983	14.8%	15.2%
1979	13.4%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	1.9%	2.8%
Unemployment Rate (1992)	8.2%	7.4%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) - 5 to 17 years old	26.9%	20.8%
FMAP	55.03%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
FINANCIAL DATA		
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$948,520,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$830,374,000	\$22,553,082,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$118,146,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-2 children-0 income)	\$303	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	32.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$295	\$293
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$598	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	62%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	0	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	9.66	4.96

January 5, 1995

FLORIDA (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

<u>PROGRAM PARTICIPATION</u>	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
Average Monthly Caseload	254,000	4,981,301
Basic	248,000	4,622,000
UP	6,000	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	2.4%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	2.8	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	34.3%	46.5%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	100.0%	27.1%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	5.0%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	95.8%	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	10.41%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	16.3%	21.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	4.9%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	19,909	541,995
Participation Rate	17.9%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$38,500,355	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$15,862,079	\$ 746,195,829
% of Allocation	41.2%	74.6%

FLORIDA

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>	<u>FY 93</u>	<u>FY 93</u>
Total Collections (in millions)	\$290.0	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$ 78.1	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$211.9	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$3.78	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	14.9%	11.8%
Total IV-D Caseload	880,938	17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	15.3%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	NA	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$2,154	\$2,855
Total Number of Paternities Established	10,879	554,204
Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991 (Source:NCHS)	64,101	1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	17%	46%

FLORIDA

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	4,191	3,800 (1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	9,212	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)	45.9	70.4 (Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		2.6 (in millions)

FLORIDA

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CCDBG)

FY 1993		
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	47,752*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$38,408	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

FLORIDA

HEAD START

FY 1994		
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$118,940	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	27,461	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	33	38
# GRANTEES	40	1,405

January 5, 1995

FLORIDA

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE		U.S.	
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
1	65,000	259	34,997,412

FLORIDA

REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/) \$	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
4,558	15,333,431	8,508

a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.

b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.

c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.

POLITICAL PROFILE

Congressman Charles Rangel has held this Harlem, New York City district seat for over two decades. He is the senior member of the New York delegation, the fourth ranking Democrat on the Committee on Ways and Means and a past chairman of the Health Subcommittee.

The Congressman is a skillful negotiator and views himself as a protector of the true liberal traditions of the Democratic Party. Many Democrats, however, do not share his unalloyed liberalism and intense partisanship. As a result, his power in the House has declined in recent years.

Congressman Rangel ran unsuccessfully against Congressman Tony Coelho for Democratic Whip in 1986. On the heels of this defeat, Congressman Rangel scrambled to recapture the chairmanship of the Health Subcommittee, but the Democrats voted 17-4, to give the job to Congressman Pete Stark.

Congressman Rangel is best known for his work on combating the use of illegal drugs. He has seen the potent effects of drug abuse and relates many of society's ills to the use of drugs. He believes more money should be spent on rehabilitation programs and worked closely with the Bush Administration to create the Weed and Seed program, combining intensive law enforcement with social services. He disagrees with attempts to legalize marijuana and with needle exchange programs because he is convinced that these activities further exacerbate the problem. Moreover, he opposes doctors giving heroin to terminally ill cancer patients for the same reason. He is even critical of liberalizing trade with Mexico because he thinks this will make it easier for illegal drugs to enter the United States.

When the 103rd Congress decided to reduce the number of Select Committees, the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse, chaired by the congressman, was the first to be abolished. The Congressman was deeply hurt by this act and formed a drugs caucus to continue his work on this issue.

Congressman Charles Rangel (D-NY) 16th



Born:	June 11, 1930 New York, NY
Family:	Wife, Alma Carter 2 children
Residence:	Manhattan, NY
Religion:	Roman Catholic
Education:	NYU., B.S. St. John's Univ., LL.B.
Military:	Army, 1948-52
Prev. Occup.:	Attorney
Pol. Career:	NY Assembly, 1967- 71 sought Democratic nomination for NY City Council president, 1969
Elected:	1970
Committees:	Ways and Means

Additionally, he has committed himself to reducing teen pregnancies and supports programs that attempt to combat this problem.

On Ways and Means, Congressman Rangel works to protect the deductibility of state and local taxes. Furthermore, while he does not believe enterprise zones are panaceas, he sponsored legislation to create them in the 103rd Congress (H.R. 15). Additionally, with a large Puerto Rican population in his district, he was a champion of Section 936, the tax exemption for job creation in Puerto Rico. In addition to representing a large Puerto Rican population, Congressman Rangel represents one of the lowest income districts in the nation. Yet, this fact does not make him averse to income tax increases or the value added tax.

WELFARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

Congressman Rangel has indicated support for welfare reform. He has serious concerns, however, about provisions of the Administration's welfare reform legislation that may have a great impact on New York, including the cap on the Emergency Assistance program and changes to the immigrant deeming rules. He has expressed interest in the teen pregnancy prevention and child support enforcement.

HEALTH CARE REFORM ISSUES/PRIORITIES

The Congressman is a co-sponsor of Congressman McDermott's single-payer bill (H.R. 1200) and the President's Health Security Act (H.R. 3600). While active on health care issues, he is not a key player. His interests focus on protecting the poor, inner-city urban health concerns, coverage for substance abuse treatment, and the inequity of the Medicaid formula which doesn't factor in inner-city problems.

LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS

103rd Congress:

As stated above, Congressman Rangel sponsored the Enterprise Zone Community Development Act of 1993 (H.R. 15). He was also the sponsor of the Access to Community Health Care Act of 1994 (H.R. 4561).

Regarding bills he co-sponsored, the following is a list of notable legislation pertinent to the Department: Family and Medical Leave Act (Ford, H.R. 1, P.L. 103-3); Medicaid Mammography Coverage Act of 1993 (Vucanovich, H.R. 425); Prostate Cancer Public Awareness Act of 1991 (Vucanovich, H.R. 426); Equal Access to Annual Mammography Screening Act of 1993 (Vucanovich, H.R. 427); National Domestic Violence Hotline Act of 1993 (Morella, H.R. 522); Emergency Hunger and Homelessness Relief Appropriations Act of 1993 (Vento, H.R. 697); Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act of 1993 (Schumer, H.R. 796); National Institute on Minority Health Act (Collins, H.R. 825); Immunization Now Act of 1993 (Byrne, H.R. 940); Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (Schumer 1025, H.R. 1025, Pub. L. 103-159); Violence Against Women Act of 1993 (Schroeder, H.R. 1133); American Health Security Act of 1993 (McDermott, H.R. 1200); Comprehensive Child Immunization Act of 1993 (Waxman, H.R. 1640); Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1993 (Richardson, H.R. 1709); Mammography Access Tax Credit Act of 1993 (Collins, H.R. 2210); School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994 (Ford, H.R. 2884, Pub. L. 103-239); Women's Health Equity Act of 1993 (Schroeder, H.R. 3075); Health Security Act (Gephardt, H.R. 3600); Minority Health Improvements Act of 1993 (Stokes, H.R. 3699); Reemployment Act of 1994 (Rostenkowski, H.R. 4040); Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendment Act of 1994 (Vento, H.R. 4578) and Ryan White Reauthorization Act of 1994 (Waxman, H.R. 5141).

GROUP RATINGS

YEAR	ACLU	COPE	ACU	NTLC
1992	100	92	0	0
1991	--	100	0	--

NEW YORK

DEMOGRAPHICS

	STATE	U.S.
Population (1993)	18,197,000	257,908,000
Child Population (1990)	4,292,000	63,924,000
Percent of Population that are Children (<18)	23.9%	25.7%
Per Capita Personal Income (1992)	\$23,534	\$19,841
Poverty Rate		
1992	15.3%	14.5%
1990	14.3%	13.5%
1983	15.8%	15.2%
1979	13.4%	11.7%
% Point Change in Rate (1979-1992)	1.9%	2.8%
Unemployment Rate (1992)	8.5%	7.4%
Child Poverty Rate (1993) 5 to 17 years old	24.6%	18.8%
FMAP	50%	55%

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
	STATE	U.S.
FINANCIAL DATA		
Total AFDC Expenditures	\$3,365,157,000	\$25,372,883,000
Benefit Payments	\$2,837,446,000	\$22,553,682,000
Administrative Expenditures	\$ 527,710,000	\$ 2,819,801,000
AFDC Grant (Mother-2 children-0 income)	\$577	\$365
AFDC Benefits as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	60.0%	38.0%
Food Stamp Benefit--Jan. 1994	\$239	\$295
Combined Benefits--Jan. 1994	\$816	\$661
Combined as % of 1993 Poverty Threshold	85%	69%
% Change in AFDC Benefits Since 1992	0	-1.3%
QC Error Rate (1991)	6.73	4.96

January 5, 1995

NEW YORK (continued)

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

	FY 1993	
<u>PROGRAM PARTICIPATION</u>	STATE	U.S.
Average Monthly Caseload	433,000	4,981,301
Basic	416,000	4,622,000
UP	17,000	359,000
UP as % of Caseload	3.9%	7.2%
Average Number in AFDC Unit	2.8	2.9
% Caseload on More Than 2 Years	43.1%	46.5%
% Change in Caseload FY 1988-1992	16.5%	27.2%
AFDC Reciprocity Rate	6.7%	5.4%
% Change in AFDC Reciprocity FY 1988-1992	10.5%	24.8%
Food Stamp Reciprocity Rate-FY 1992	10.40%	9.95%
% AFDC Cases Receiving Housing Subsidies	26.8%	11.3%
% AFDC Cases With Earned Income	4.3%	7.4%
Number of JOBS Participants	40,663	541,995
Participation Rate	16.1%	17.0%
UP Participation Rate	N/A	N/A
JOBS Allocation	\$85,184,387	\$1,000,000,000
Grant Amount (Preliminary Data)	\$85,184,387	\$746,195,829
% of Allocation	100.0%	74.6%

NEW YORK

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

	STATE	U.S.
<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>	<u>FY 93</u>	<u>FY 93</u>
Total Collections (in millions)	\$536.4	\$8,907.3
AFDC/FC Collections (in millions)	\$184.6	\$2,416.3
NAFDC Collections (in millions)	\$351.8	\$6,491.1
Child Support Collections per Dollar of Total Admin. Expend.	\$3.10	\$3.97
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1992	10.0%	11.8%
 Total IV-D Caseload	 1,146,038	 17,110,468
Percent of IV-D Cases with Collections	15.8%	18.2%
Percent of IV-D Cases with Orders	55.5%	55.4%
Average Collection from Cases with Collections	\$2,961	\$2,855
 Total Number of Paternities Established	 42,748	 554,204
Out-of-Wedlock Births-1991 (Source:NCHS)	99,738	1,213,769
Percent of Paternities to Out-of-Wedlock Births	43%	46%

NEW YORK

FOSTER CARE

	FY 1993	FY 1994
# Title IV-E Foster Care Children	53,475	51,700 (1st 3 qrs.)
Total Foster Care Children	60,316	Not Available
Title IV-E Foster Care \$ (in millions)	779.2	590.2 (Estimated)
Title IV-B FP/FS Services in \$		4.0 (in millions)

NEW YORK

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CCDBG)

FY 1993		
	State	U.S.
Enrollment	7,103*	755,000*
\$ Grant (in thousands)	\$46,605	\$797,290

*These data should be viewed in light of the fact that States have considerable latitude in spending their CCDBG funds (e.g., they may concentrate their funds on relatively fewer children and families, spread their funds to serve more children and families and/or blend Federal funding streams). Additionally, States have three years in which to expend their CCDBG funds.

NEW YORK

HEAD START

FY 1994		
	State	U.S.
FUNDING (in thousands)	\$215,625	\$3,325,728
ENROLLMENT	39,039	740,465
% ELIGIBLE	32	38
# GRANTEES	62	1,405

NEW YORK

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

FY 1994			
STATE	U.S.		
NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED	NO. OF GRANTS	\$ AWARDED
1	150,0009	259	34,997,412

NEW YORK

REFUGEE AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

FY 1993		
ARRIVALS (a/)	OBLIGATIONS (b/)	EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (c/)
	\$	
23,402	36,759,928	6,794

a/ Includes refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants.

b/ Includes (1) Social Services formula allocation, (2) Targeted Assistance formula allocation, and (3) Cash/Medical/Administration (CMA) funding for FY 1993. CMA includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied minors, and State administrative expenses.

c/ Includes all refugees, entrants, and Amerasian immigrants enrolled in ORR-funded employment services in FY 1993.